
This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

GoogleTM books

<https://books.google.com>



STATE OF BRUNEI

”کراجان بروني“



ANNUAL REPORT

1969



1u



STATE OF BRUNEI

**ANNUAL REPORT
1969**



Great Britain Library

**PRINTED BY SIMON MARINUS BUSE, GOVERNMENT PRINTER
FOR THE STATE OF BRUNEI**



1970

E R R A T A

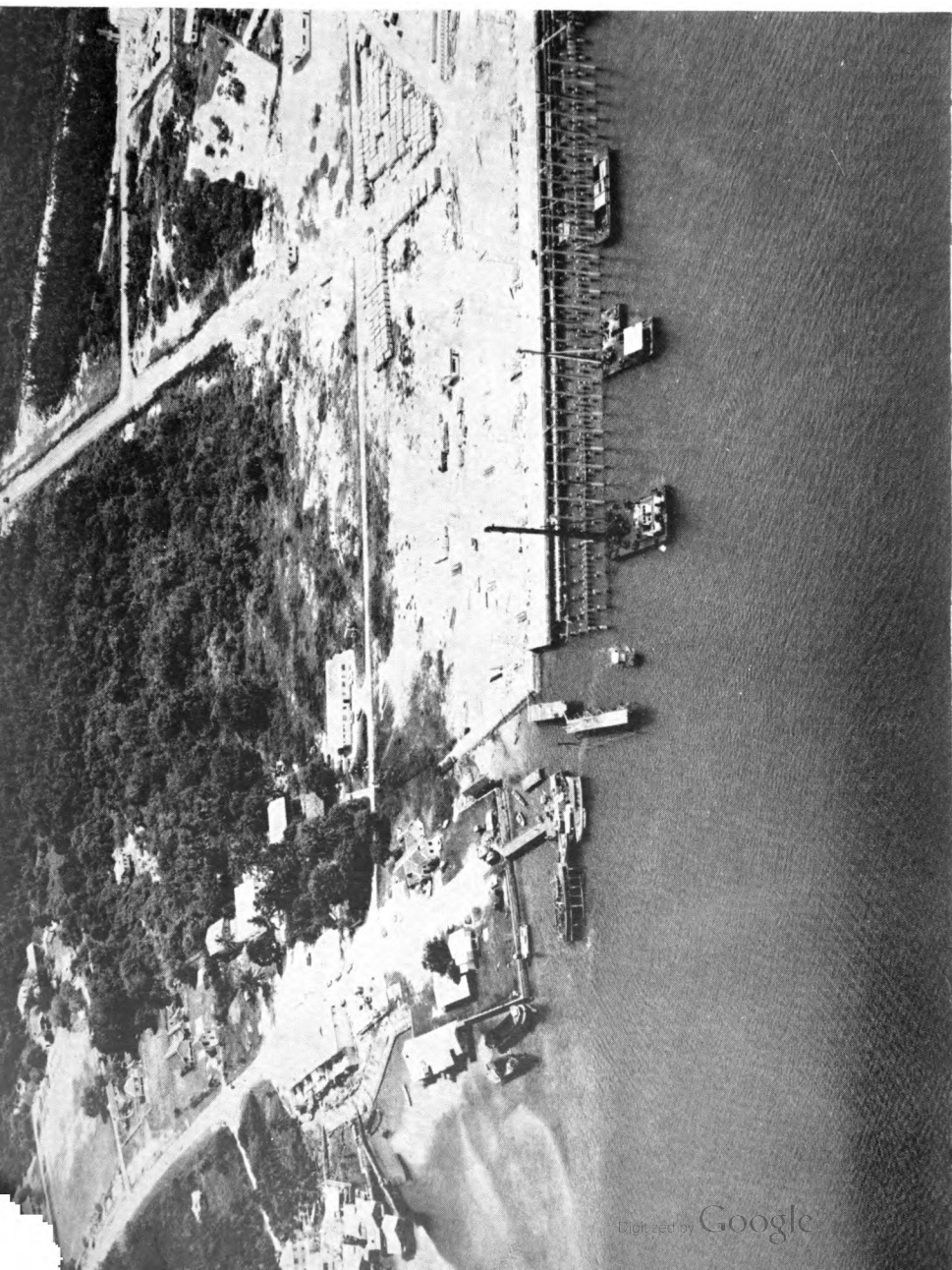
| | | | |
|------|-----|----------------------|--|
| Page | 7 | Line 14 | read "is " for "are " |
| Page | 8 | Line 15 | read "programmes " for "programme " |
| | | Line 18 | read "machinery " for "machinerles " |
| | | Line 27 | read "were " for "was " |
| | | Line 32 | read "exports " for "export " |
| | | Line 35 | read "estimated " for "estimate " |
| Page | 11 | Line 12 | read "goes " for "falls " |
| | | Line 21 | read "dead-line " for "date-line " |
| | | Line 23 | read "will " for "would " |
| | | Line 31 | read "followed " for "adheres " |
| | | Line 34 | delete "marked by " |
| | | Line 66 | read "Agreement " for "Arrangement " |
| Page | 15 | Line 9 | read "continuously undertaken " for "continuous undertake " |
| Page | 19 | Line 17 | read "advise " for "advice " |
| Page | 20 | Line 1 | read "advise " for "advice " |
| | | Line 5 | read "undertaken " for "undergone " |
| | | Line 7 | read "process " for "progress " |
| | | Line 11 | delete "inter-" |
| Page | 23 | Line 1 | read "undertaken " for "undergone " |
| | | Line 16 | read "Immigrants " for "Immigrant " |
| | | Line 19 | read "were " for "are " |
| | | Line 20 | read "were " for "are " |
| | | Line 22 | read "accept " for "receive " |
| | | Line 24 | read "is " for "are " |
| | | Line 30 | read "are " for "is " |
| Page | 47 | Line 6 | read "considerable " for "considered " |
| | | Line 11 | read "predicted " for "predicated " |
| Page | 58 | Line 7 | read "decrease " for "decreases " |
| Page | 72 | Lines 1, 2, 5 & 11 : | read "Trials " for "Trails " |
| Page | 120 | Lines 37 and 38 : | read "H.H. " instead of "H.R.H. " |
| Page | 160 | Line 6 | read "enteritis " for "anterioritis " |
| | | Line 8 | read "Filariasis " for "Filariasio " |
| Page | 161 | Line 12 | read "made " for "make " |
| Page | 162 | Line 3 | delete "petroleum " |
| | | Line 11 | read "Nutrition " for "Nutition " |
| Page | 163 | Line 7 | read "responsibility " for "responsible " |

CONTENTS

| CHAPTER | | PAGE |
|---------|--|------|
| I. | GENERAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR | 7 |
| II. | PHYSICAL FEATURES | 13 |
| III. | POPULATION | 16 |
| IV. | LABOUR | 19 |
| V. | PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION : | |
| | (a) PUBLIC FINANCE | 30 |
| | (b) DUTIES AND TAXES | 35 |
| | (c) CURRENCY AND BANKING | 36 |
| VI. | COMMERCE AND TRADE | 40 |
| VII. | PRODUCTION : | |
| | (a) AGRICULTURE | 43 |
| | (b) FORESTRY | 69 |
| | (c) LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE | 88 |
| | (d) FISHERIES | 90 |
| | (e) MINING | 97 |
| | (f) GEOLOGICAL SURVEY | 100 |
| VIII. | SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT : | |
| | (a) EDUCATION | 103 |
| | (b) MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES | 160 |
| | (c) TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING | 164 |
| | (d) SOCIAL WELFARE | 166 |
| | (e) PENSIONS | 170 |
| | (f) MUSEUM | 173 |
| | (g) LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE | 176 |

Muara Seaport :

Piling is still going on in the construction of the wharf for loading and unloading cargoes to or from sea going ships. Development in other sections of the big Muara Seaport Project includes dredging and construction of service facilities.



CONTENTS (*Cont'd.*)

| CHAPTER | PAGE |
|---|------|
| IX. LAW AND ORDER : | |
| (a) POLICE | 184 |
| (b) PRISONS | 195 |
| (c) ROYAL BRUNEI MALAY REGIMENT ... | 200 |
| (d) FIRE BRIGADE | 203 |
| X. COMMUNICATIONS : | |
| (a) POSTAL SERVICES | 208 |
| (b) TELECOMMUNICATIONS | 210 |
| (c) PRESS, BROADCASTING AND INFORMATION ... | 218 |
| (d) MARINE | 221 |
| (e) LAND TRANSPORT | 224 |
| (f) CIVIL AVIATION | 230 |
| XI. WORKS AND BUILDINGS : | |
| (a) PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES | 231 |
| (b) SURVEY | 250 |
| (c) ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES | 253 |
| (d) STATE STORES AND SUPPLIES | 261 |
| XII. A BRIEF HISTORY OF BRUNEI | 263 |
| XIII. CONSTITUTION AND ADMINISTRATION | 269 |

ILLUSTRATIONS

| | <i>Page</i> |
|--|---|
| | <i>facing con- tinuations of contents</i> |
| Muara Sea-port under construction | |
| The new Brunei International Airport under construction | <i>facing</i> 20 |
| A timber worker at work | <i>facing</i> 23 |
| Ariel view of the State Capital | <i>facing</i> 28 |
| A part of the vegetable market at the Capital | <i>facing</i> 29 |
| A power tiller in operation | <i>facing</i> 60 |
| A 5½ acre-Sungai Jambu Fish Farm | <i>facing</i> 61 |
| The Mentri Besar, Pengiran Setia Negara, Pe- ngiran Hj. Mohd. Yusuf is seen signing the new Oil Agreement | <i>facing</i> 102 |
| Education week | <i>facing</i> 103 |
| Magnificent and imposing Brunei Museum at Kota Batu, Brunei | <i>facing</i> 124 |
| The new Pusat Belia, a youth centre at the Capital | <i>facing</i> 125 |
| Education week | <i>facing</i> 156 |
| Cholera Campaign in the State | <i>facing</i> 157 |

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL REVIEW OF PROGRESS

CONTINUED progress was made in the economic growth of the State, both in the public and the private sector. The actual Government development expenditure for the year increased by roughly 34% over the previous year. This was to provide an extensive infrastructure for the State — public services such as education, transport, water supplies, electric power and public health.

The implementation of the Government's development programme sustained and further stimulated the economic growth in the private sector. The Building and Construction Industry received the greatest impetus and continued its boom of the previous year. Other private activities derived indirect benefits from this huge Government public expenditure. Growth in Oil Industry continued independently of this factor. No data are available on the amount of private investment.

Total revenue for the State of Brunei increased from \$191,713,539 for the financial year 1968 to \$222,641,118 for 1969, an increase of \$30,927,579. This was mainly due to the upturn in Income Tax, and Royalties and Rents.

There is no Personal Income Tax in Brunei. Income Tax (Profit tax) is imposed only on Limited Companies at a flat rate of 30%. Oil Companies pay Income Tax under a special agreement besides being subjected to pay oil royalties and mining rents.

Revenue for the State is collected under four headings or classes :

Class I : Duties (Export, Import and Excise) Taxes
(Estate, Income and Stamp) Licences.

- Class II : Receipt for or in aid of specified Government Services (*e.g.* fees of Court of Office).
- Class III : Receipts on Account of Undertakings of a Commercial Character; Department Services.
- Class IV : Revenue from Government Property (Royalties, Rents, Interest, Currency and others).

Cost of administrating the State amounted to \$118,461,323 which was a slight decline compared to that of the previous year. The fall in cost together with the increase in revenue gave a surplus of \$104,179,795 which was much higher than that for 1968. The continued annual surplus gave a clear indication of the relative strength and stability of the State's financial position.

The huge surplus enabled a development expenditure, both in old and new programme, to increase from \$64,040,610 to \$86,439,733. Unlike the recurring budget allocated for administration, this included capital expenditure for building projects and machineries. The largest single increase was in the field of public works. Other significant increases were in the Marine and Civil Aviation, the former in connection with the Muara Port and the latter with the International Airport. The surplus and the enormous development projects reflected the general prosperity and progress of the State.

Brunei's investments in Sterling Trustee Stocks, in Joint Consolidated Fund and in other minor investments were estimated approximately at \$723,943,804. The Sterling Trustee Stocks was and would remain the biggest field of the State's overseas investment. From these investments the State derived around \$40 million in interest and currency payments.

External Trade :

The value of external trade for the State showed little change from that of 1968. Total value of export declined by slightly less than \$10 million while total value of imports rose by just over \$10 million, a decline of 3.6% and an increase of 4.8% respectively. This was in contrast to the 1967-68 record increase when value

of exports rose 13.3% and value of imports rose by 52.5%. Subsequently, the overall trade balance for 1969 fell over the previous year but still remained favourable with exports exceeding imports by more than \$49 million.

Export of crude oil remained the main substantial item representing approximately 93% (\$254,791,521 at F.O.B. value) of the total value of exports (\$270,139,966 at F.O.B. value). The fluctuations in the export value had wholly depended on crude oil during the past years.

The declared value of imports was \$221,112,473 compared to approximately \$209.7 million in 1968. The alarming increase of imports between 1967-68 had reduced. The chief items of import were still capital goods including machineries and transport equipments. These had attributed to the big jump in the value of imports in 1968. Those capital goods imported were needed for the big development projects. Next in importance were manufactured goods and in third position were foodstuffs. Rice is the main staple food and this is imported from Thailand with domestic supply to supplement the States demand.

There are no import restrictions by high tariffs or import quotas. Trade with Britain and the other Commonwealth countries are subjected to the British Preferential Tariff of 5% import duty, while imports from countries outside the Commonwealth such as Japan, U.S.A. and Germany are subjected to the General Tariff of 20% import duty. This Tariff structure has been the only known one for the last two decades.

Figures of total tonnage of cargo discharged and loaded for the year under review indicated virtually a 'one-way' flow. 334,887 tons of cargo was discharged while only 16,137 tons were loaded. Customs revenue collected from export and import duties increased some 12% to \$8,795,492 despite no change in Customs tariff. Revenue collected on excise duties was negligible.

Development :

Brunei is at present in a period of large development projects estimate to cost a total of some \$620 million when these projects are finally completed. The major phase of the State Electrifica-

tion programme was completed last year, and only an 11 MW and a 3 MW generators are waiting to be installed. The works for the construction of the modern deep sea-port at Muara and the International Airport are progressing steadily despite some delay. The sewerage disposal project is underway in both Brunei Town and Kuala Belait. The project originally scheduled to be completed in March 1971, is now expected to be extended for another year because of operational difficulties being encountered.

The whole State faces a threatening shortage of water, a combination factors of low and irregular rainfall, poor catchment area and increasing demand due to high rate of population growth. The \$41 million Sungai Tutong Water Scheme hopes to provide a satisfactory source of supply for Brunei/Muara, and Tutong districts. Pipe laying is intended to start early next year. Scheme to supply Kuala Belait, Seria and the coastal area northwards to Sungai Liang is in the planning stage.

A State-wide road programme was put into effect and construction has started. The most notable is the 40 miles of roadways in the Temburong District and the Liang-Labi road of some 33 miles.

Expansion in building industry continued but there were signs of general relaxation during the year. This was due to a great extent to lesser pressing demand for housing and to the fact that most of the big government building projects have been completed or in the process of completion.

Continued development of the offshore drilling contributed mainly towards the high level of the oil production in the State — a declining onshore production offset by increasing offshore production. Total output at the end of July was estimated at 124,700 barrels a day. This is a delighting figure compared to the averaging 96,300 barrels a day in 1966. It is anticipated the oil production will further increase in 1970.

Exploration was undertaken by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd. and other Oil Companies to investigate a possible extension to the present Seria oilfield. Results so far were encouraging. Two exploratory holes were drilled by the Sunray Borneo Oil Co.

incorporated in the Birau area, both produced negative results. Ashland Oil Co. was given concession to an area of approximately 1,454.5 sq. miles. Most of this area are on land with a few hundred sq. miles comprising generally shallow water in a narrow coastal strip. With this new concession, virtually the whole State is being leased for oil mining purposes.

Negotiations are still going on at the end of the year to conclude an agreement to supply the abundant natural gas in liquid form to Japan. At this moment there is little utilization of the natural gas for industrial purposes. The project which is in the stage of almost certainty, entails the liquefaction of natural gas and its subsequent shipment to Japan. Once the contract falls through, the project will be one of the biggest of its kind in the world and it will undoubtedly bring economic benefits for the State in terms of employment, increase National Income, and the acquisition of new technology. Meantime, the plan to set up the Liquefaction Plant at Lumut, 10 miles north east of Seria, had been finalised late in the year.

There was no significant change in the agricultural development. A Land Capability Survey of the entire State was conducted by a Consultant. The survey was concluded and published in February and had been studied by the Government. It is hoped that the survey would be of some use as a basis for appropriate plan for agricultural development and land utilization.

Social Events :

The most important event of the year was the Royal marriage of His Highness's younger sister, Y.T.M. Pengiran Anak Puteri Masnah to Pengiran Anak Hj. Abdul Aziz bin Pengiran Jaya Negara Pengiran Hj. Abu Bakar who was later installed with the title of Y.A.M. Pengiran Maharaja Setia Laila Di-Raja Sahibul Irshad. The ceremony adheres to the full Brunei tradition of a Royal marriage, a show of rich and colourful hereditary culture.

Another important event towards the end of the year was marked by the opening of the Pusat Belia (Youth Centre). His Highness in his message expressed his confidence that the \$2.3 million Youth Centre would become a "powerhouse of youth

energy, and will contribute in upholding the high ideals of the youth movement in the country towards working and striving in the interest of the State."

International Relations :

Brunei maintains particularly close relations with the United Kingdom. As provided in the Constitutional Arrangement of 1959 with Her Majesty the Queen's Government, the British High Commissioner will represent Her Majesty's Government and is designated "to advise on all matters connected with the government of the State other than matters relating to the Muslim religion and the custom of the Malays as practised in the State". In this capacity, the High Commissioner is responsible for external affairs, defence and security.

In the midst of British phased withdrawal of her forces east of Suez, Brunei viewed with concern the country's defence arrangement with the United Kingdom. Many clauses in the arrangement were reviewed and reappraised. With the welfare, peace and security of the State in mind, His Highness embarked for London on several occasions to propose, discuss and secure a bilateral treaty to retain British forces in Brunei after 1971, the date line for complete withdrawal from this region. Discussion was still going on at the close of the year.

His Highness in his birthday speech to the people of the State emphasised on closer and friendly co-operation with the United Kingdom and neighbouring countries in the South East Asian region.

In the economic field, Brunei continued as an active associate member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). Advices were sought and received from ECAFE and its sub-bodies. Through the British High Commission, Brunei was involved indirectly with the South East Asian regional projects of other UN Agencies, *e.g.* World Health Organisation (WHO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

CHAPTER 2

PHYSICAL FEATURES

BRUNEI is situated on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, between east longitudes $114^{\circ} 23'$ and $115^{\circ} 23'$ and between north latitudes 4° and $5^{\circ} 5'$ covering a total area of 2,226 sq. miles. It has a common border with Sarawak, one of the two eastern states of Malaysia, which also divides Brunei into two parts.

The western part of Brunei State, comprising Muara/Brunei, Tutong and Belait districts, consists predominantly of hilly lowland below 300 feet, but rising to over 1,000 feet in places on the Sarawak border.

The eastern part of the State, comprising Temburong District, consists predominantly of rugged mountainous terrain, rising to 6,070 feet on Bukit Pagon. Near the coast, it has a wide, tidal and swampy plain. Narrow alluvial valleys extend up the main rivers.

Climate :

Generally in common with our surrounding neighbours, Brunei has a tropical raining climate. This is characterised by constant temperature and humidity and high rainfall.

Rainfall in Brunei normally ranges from about 110" annually in the lowland areas to over 150" in many parts of the interior. This year is an exceptional dry period with rainfall of 90.9" against an annual average of 113".

Temperatures are high throughout the year and the annual extreme range of temperature is 73°F to 89°F .

Relative humidity is high, an average fluctuation between 67% to 91% throughout the year.

Topography :

The land surface is developed on bedrock of Tertiary age, comprising sandstones, shales and clays. Several factors have influenced the moulding of this surface into its present form, namely the comparatively youthful state of the present cycle of geological erosion, the nature and angle of dip of the strata, and the climate factors of high rainfall and temperatures that maintain a dense forest cover on all landforms and induce deep chemical weathering and rapid erosion. These have contributed to produce a strong undulating ridge and valley terrain with universally steep slopes. Erosion occurs even under a forest canopy, but the rate is considerably accelerated when the forest is cleared. The sediments washed off the hills are re-distributed by rivers and floods to form the extensive alluvial plain near the coast.

Most of the soils in Brunei are relatively young. The main process of soil formation is one of continuous downward leaching of the products of weathering producing a soil in which the upper layers are depleted of these products and the lower layers enriched.

Vegetation :

There is a general correlation between soils and types of vegetation. The forests of Brunei cover 1,678 sq. miles, or 75% of the total area of the State. Mangrove forests are found at sea level; Heath Forests are found on sandy alluvial soils usually below 100 feet above sea level but occasionally also on high altitude sand-stone ridges in ulu Temburong; Peat Swamp Forests are along the lower reaches of the main river but separated by mangrove and Heath Forests from the sea; Mixed Dipterocarp Forests are immediately above the Peat Swampy Forests and extending up to about 4,200 feet above sea level; and Montane Forests cover above 4,200 feet and are found only in the south east of Ulu Temburong.

Water Resources :

Although rainfall is high, water resources are difficult to develop. Water in the main rivers is brackish for many miles upstream and the catchment of most streams in the coastal zone is

inadequate for major supply schemes. Exploitable ground water is scarce because the impermeability of both alluvial and bedrock strata restricts supplies from this source.

Despite this difficulty, progress on the Sungai Tutong Water Scheme is well under way to provide satisfactory water supply for Brunei/Muara and Tutong districts.

Minerals :

Oil, found in the Seria areas is the most important mineral and it provides almost all of Brunei's wealth. Oil explorations are continuous undertake in other part of the State by several overseas oil Companies. Offshore discoveries have significantly increased the oil output supplementing decreasing land output. Negotiation for commercial production of Natural Gas is well underway.

Quantity and quality of other minerals, coal, limestone, silica sand and gravel, have been investigated. Economic utilization of these minerals is doubtful at the present time, though gravel is mined on a supplementary scale.

CHAPTER 3

POPULATION

ACCORDING to the Medical and Health Statistics Office, the mid-year population of the State is estimated at 209,660, an increase of 29,968 over the previous year. This increase is made up of an unduely large excess of immigrants over emigrants, totalling 25,987. The birth and death rates per 1,000 population are therefore bound to be fallaciously affected. In this respect it is hoped that there will be a State-wide census on population in the near future to enable the necessary adjustment.

Until a new census is held, the break down of this estimate into racial groups must be based on the last national census conducted in 1960. Calculated on this term, the breakdown into racial groups is as follows :—

| | | |
|------------------|---------|---------|
| Malay | 106,045 | 50.58% |
| Other Indigenous | 33,294 | 15.88% |
| Chinese | 59,503 | 28.38% |
| Others | 10,818 | 5.16% |
| <hr/> | | |
| | 209,660 | 100.00% |

The influx of labour force from the neighbouring countries continued but it had slightly declined from its previous high level in 1967 and 1968. The influx was in a large way due to the many development projects in progress in the State, and the shortage of local labour force. Few of these workers were accompanied by dependents.

Table 1. POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS OF BRUNEI, 1965-69

| Year | Population | % increased | No. of Births | Birth Rate per 1,000 Population | No. of Deaths | Death Rate per 1,000 Population | Infant Deaths under 1 year | Infant Mortality Rate |
|------|------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1965 | 118,452 | 11.88 | 4,193 | 35.40 | 662 | 5.59 | 172 | 41.02 |
| 1966 | 127,195 | 7.38 | 4,089 | 32.15 | 657 | 5.17 | 173 | 42.31 |
| 1967 | 150,853 | 15.68 | 4,381 | 29.04 | 656 | 4.35 | 161 | 36.75 |
| 1968 | 179,692 | 16.05 | 4,912 | 27.35 | 715 | 3.98 | 207 | 42.12 |
| 1969 | 209,660 | 16.68 | 4,614 | 22.00 | 691 | 3.3 | 198 | 42.9 |

Table 2. VITAL STATISTICS BY DISTRICT, 1969

| | Brunei | Temburong | Tutong | Belait | Total |
|--|---------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| Estimated population ... | 117,760 | 4,900 | 16,600 | 70,400 | 209,660 |
| Percentage ... | 56.16 | 2.34 | 7.92 | 33.58 | 100.00 |
| Live Births ... | 2,595 | 206 | 587 | 1,226 | 4,614 |
| Birth Rate ... | 22.03 | 42.04 | 35.36 | 17.41 | 22.01 |
| Infant deaths ... | 143 | 6 | 12 | 37 | 198 |
| Infant mortality rate ... | 44.90 | 29.13 | 20.44 | 30.18 | 42.91 |
| Deaths ... | 426 | 32 | 56 | 177 | 691 |
| Death rate ... | 3.62 | 6.53 | 3.37 | 2.51 | 3.30 |
| Delivery by midwives ... | 1,591 | 39 | 219 | 543 | 2,392 |
| Hospital deliveries (including B.S.P. Co. Hospital) ... | 740 | — | — | 671 | 1,411 |

Table 3. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING AND LEAVING THE STATE,
1969

| <i>NATIONALITY</i> (In Alphabetical order) | <i>ENTERING</i> | | | <i>LEAVING</i> | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | <i>M.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>M.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| American ... | 1,538 | 652 | 2,190 | 1,074 | 458 | 1,532 |
| Dutch ... | 960 | 425 | 1,385 | 841 | 511 | 1,352 |
| British Subject ... | 3,082 | 1,190 | 4,272 | 2,430 | 855 | 3,285 |
| Non-British Subject | 1,596 | 804 | 2,400 | 1,334 | 611 | 1,945 |
| Brunei ... | 15,026 | 7,444 | 22,470 | 14,958 | 7,358 | 22,316 |
| Burmese ... | 18 | 7 | 25 | 15 | 17 | 32 |
| Filipino ... | 234 | 71 | 305 | 55 | 41 | 96 |
| Indian & Pakistanis | 2,888 | 255 | 3,143 | 1,918 | 235 | 2,153 |
| Indonesian ... | 164 | 13 | 177 | 71 | 17 | 88 |
| Japanese ... | 738 | 53 | 791 | 686 | 43 | 729 |
| Malaysia-Chinese ... | 30,381 | 13,999 | 44,380 | 27,312 | 11,851 | 39,163 |
| Malaysia-Dayak ... | 10,321 | 1,914 | 12,235 | 9,252 | 1,885 | 11,137 |
| Malaysia-Malay ... | 11,196 | 6,269 | 17,465 | 10,500 | 4,493 | 14,993 |
| Other Malaysian ... | 2,326 | 597 | 2,905 | 2,279 | 527 | 2,806 |
| Singaporean ... | 4,644 | 775 | 5,419 | 4,675 | 896 | 5,571 |
| Swiss ... | 130 | 28 | 158 | 132 | 13 | 145 |
| Other Chinese ... | 2,320 | 351 | 2,671 | 2,542 | 375 | 2,917 |
| Others ... | 992 | 195 | 1,187 | 965 | 187 | 1,152 |
| TOTAL ... | 88,554 | 35,042 | 123,578 | 81,039 | 30,373 | 111,412 |

CHAPTER 4

LABOUR

Organisation :

THE Commissioner of Labour who is also the Registrar of Trade Unions is responsible to the Mentri Besar for the implementation and supervisions of the following subjects :—

- (a) enforcement of Labour legislation;
- (b) workmen's compensation;
- (c) employment exchanges services;
- (d) registry of Trade Unions;
- (e) trade disputes;
- (f) conciliation services;
- (g) Labour inspectorate.

The following Enactments are administered by the Department :—

1. Labour Enactment, 1954.
2. Workmen's Compensation Enactment, 1957.
3. Trade Unions Enactment, 1961.
4. Trade Disputes Enactment, 1961.

In addition, the duties of the department include the following :—

- (a) to advice the Government on all labour matters;
- (b) to promote good industrial relation between employer and workers;
- (c) to enquire into and adjudicate upon disagreement of wages, conditions of work, holiday and hours of works;
- (d) to settle claims for workers' compensation;
- (e) to collect statistics;

- (f) to advice employer and workers on labour conditions;
- (g) to prepare ILO and any relevant reports as may be required from time to time.

General Review :

The major projects undergone by the Government in the development of the State provide a wide variation of occupation. The major projects now in progress of completion are in the following :—

1. Modern deep-sea port at Muara.
2. New International Airport with the 12,000 ft. runway.
3. The State-wide programme of surfaced road to inter-connect existing towns and villages.
4. Sewerage disposal scheme for Brunei Town and Kuala Belait.
5. Water supply scheme for the population in the Brunei/Muara, and Tutong districts.
6. Construction of additional new primary and secondary and Technical schools.
7. Telecommunication programme.

The above mentioned projects need a large work force. Locals are insufficient. To meet the demand the Department issues licences to contractors enabling them to recruit skilled, and unskilled workers from outside the State. Due to the shortage of local employees, other private undertakings such as commercial firm, logging and light industry recruited immigrants to run their businesses. A total of 9,527 immigrants are recruited during the year (Ref. Table IV).

The rural population are mostly farmers and some of those who stay near the river and along the coast are fishermen. Many of the population are either engaged by the Government or by private undertakings throughout the State.

Employment :

A total number of 18,106 persons are in employment during the year and this include the recruitment of immigrants. The increase in number of persons engaged are due to the many projects



Brunei International Airport : The extend of work that has been done is shown from this aerial photograph. The pool of water indicates the swamp area which has to be filled and consolidated for the runway.



Timber : A timber worker at work stripping off the bark of a log. A small amount of valuable sawn timber is exported out while a large amount of cheaper timber is imported in to supplement the domestic supply.

undergone by the Government in the developing of the State and the increase number of private undertakings such as in agriculture, commerce, logging etc.

The figures given below are the number of persons (daily paid workers) engaged by industry :—

| <i>Industry</i> | <i>No. of persons engaged</i> | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | <i>Immigrant</i> | <i>Local</i> |
| Agriculture, etc. | 454 | 150 |
| Mining and Quarrying | 469 | 1,236 |
| Manufacturing | 777 | 200 |
| Construction | 5,101 | 2,050 |
| Electricity, etc. | 429 | 90 |
| Commerce | 1,111 | 340 |
| Transport, etc. | 163 | 80 |
| Services (Does not include Government service) | 1,465 | 280 |

A breakdown of the figures for the year by race is shown below :—

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-------------------|
| Malay* | 2,153 | } Immigrant only. |
| Chinese | 6,315 | |
| Indian | 765 | |
| Others | 316 | |

(*This include the indigenous population of the State of Brunei, Sabah and Sarawak such as Iban, Kadazan, Dusun, etc.)

In the Government Service a total of 4,131 workers are engaged. The breakdown by racial groups are as follows :—

| | | |
|----------------|-------|---|
| Malay | 3,911 | } (These figures do not include administrative and clerical staff.) |
| Chinese | 209 | |
| Indian | 7 | |
| Others | 4 | |

Wages, hours of works and holidays :

Hours of work is eight per day and six day work and a day rest per week with 9 days prescribed holidays per annum.

In the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited the basic work week consists of 5 day of 7 hours each and one day of 4½ hours making a total of 42 hours per week for all the company's workers other than the shift workers and sea-going personnel. The company provides the workers with all public holiday gazetted by the Government.

The average rate of pay for the Government workers ranged from \$6.00 to \$11.00 per day. Casual labour in the private undertakings received on the average between \$6.00 to \$8.00 per day in most cases with free accommodation and medical attention.

In the B.S.P. Co. Ltd. unskilled workers received a minimum of \$145.00 x \$5.00 per month to \$180.00 maximum and skilled artisan received a minimum of \$390.00 x \$13.00 per month to \$522.00 maximum.

Employment Exchange :

The Employment Exchange Sections (one in Brunei Town and the other in Kuala Belait) provide free services. The two sections work in close co-operation.

During the year a total number of 844 persons are registered as unemployed and 464 of these are found employment (Statistics as shown in Table II and III).

The reluctance of the registrants to receive work offered is a problem to the Department. A wide employment exists but many registrants are not keen in such jobs and always insist on better employment such as in the Government and the Oil Company.

Trade Unions :

A union was dissolved and an application for registration was received. By the end of the year there are 7 unions of workers with a total membership of 4,022 persons (full detail as shown in Table V).

Industrial Relations :

The year was free from industrial dispute. Two collective agreements were made between the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Ltd. Seria with its two workers unions i.e. Brunei Shell Employees' (Staff) Union and the Oil Field Workers Union.

Workmen's Compensation :

The Workmen's Compensation Enactment is administered by the Commissioner of Labour and provides for the payment of compensation to injured workers or in the event of their death to their dependants for injuries arising out of or in the course of their employment. Apart from physical injuries, accident may also be attributed to certain occupational diseases contracted during employment. In each case the Commissioner of Labour assesses the amount of compensation payable and ensures that compensation in accordance with such assessment is paid by the employer. Where settlements with the employers are not possible, reference may be made to the arbitrator appointed under the Enactment for a decision. During the year no reference was made to the arbitrator.

During the year there were 116 cases, comprising of 2 fatals, 32 permanent partial disablements and 82 temporary disablements. No case of occupational disease was reported. A total of \$59,-465.30 was awarded. The details of these cases are given in Table VI.

Safety, Health and Welfare :

The Labour Inspectorate Section of the Department is responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Labour Enactment. Routine checks are made to ensure that employers are maintaining their workplaces as provided in the Enactment. The Enactment provides the maintaining of standard workplaces, the conditions of work relating to working hours, wages, safety, health and welfare and other connected matters.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited provides its own medical and health services, houses of high standard and recreation facilities.

Table I

STAFF

| <i>Description of post</i> | <i>Approved Strength</i> | <i>Actual Strength</i> | <i>HQs Brunei</i> | <i>District Kuala Belait</i> |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Commissioner of Labour | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Senior Labour Inspector | 1 | — | — | — |
| Labour Inspector | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Clerk Grade "A" | | | | |
| Special Appointment | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Clerk Grade "B" | | | | |
| Superscale I | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Assistant Labour Inspector | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Clerk Grade "A" | 3 | 2 | 2 | — |
| Clerk Grade "B" | 6 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Office boy | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 22 | 18 | 13 | 5 |

TABLE II

NEW REGISTRANTS, VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED

| <i>District</i> | <i>Male</i> | <i>New Registrant Female</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Vacancies Notified</i> | <i>Vacancies Filled</i> |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Brunei | 330 | 10 | 340 | 248 | 248 |
| Belait | 319 | 185 | 504 | 216 | 216 |
| TOTAL | 649 | 195 | 844 | 464 | 464 |

TABLE III

NEW REGISTRANTS — BY AGE GROUP AND STATUS

| <i>District</i> | <i>M A L E</i> | | | | <i>F E M A L E</i> | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | <i>Total</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Under 21</i> | <i>21 and over</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Under 21</i> | <i>21 and over</i> |
| Brunei | 340 | 330 | 77 | 253 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| Belait | 504 | 319 | 145 | 174 | 185 | 44 | 141 |
| TOTAL | 844 | 649 | 222 | 427 | 195 | 52 | 143 |

TABLE IV
CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED (IMMIGRANTS)

| INDUSTRY | Major Group 0 | Major Group 1 | Major Group 2 | Major Group 3 | Major Group 4 | Major Group 5 | Major Group 6 | Major Group 7/8 | Major Group 9 | Major Group X | Total |
|---|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Agriculture, Forestry Hunting and Fishing | — | 4 | 9 | 3 | 342 | — | 6 | 84 | 6 | — | 454 |
| Mining and Quarrying * | 10 | 5 | 3 | — | — | 7 | 2 | 12 | — | — | 39 |
| Manufacturing | 4 | 35 | 34 | 15 | — | — | 20 | 663 | 6 | — | 777 |
| Construction | 210 | 250 | 152 | — | — | — | 243 | 4145 | 101 | — | 5101 |
| Electricity | 9 | 34 | 9 | — | — | — | 16 | 355 | 6 | — | 429 |
| Gas, Water and Sanitary Services | 8 | 204 | 255 | 392 | — | — | 32 | 149 | 61 | — | 1101 |
| Commerce | 10 | 10 | 19 | 1 | — | — | 101 | 20 | 2 | — | 163 |
| Transport, Storage and Communication | 134 | 51 | 44 | 104 | — | — | 10 | 215 | 907 | — | 1465 |
| Service † | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Others | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 385 | 593 | 525 | 515 | 342 | 7 | 430 | 5463 | 1089 | — | 9527 |
| Major Group 0 — Professional, Technical and Related workers. | Major Group 6 — Workers in Transport and Communication Occupation. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Group 1 — Administrative, Executive Officials. | Major Group 7/8 — Craftsmen, Production-Process Workers and Labourers Not Elsewhere Classified. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Group 2 — Clerical Workers. | Major Group 9 — Service, Sport and Recreation Workers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Group 3 — Sales Workers. | Major Group X — Workers Not classified by occupation. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Group 4 — Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers. | * exclude the BSP CO., LTD. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Group 5 — Miners, Quarrymen and related workers | † does not include the Government Services. | | | | | | | | | | |

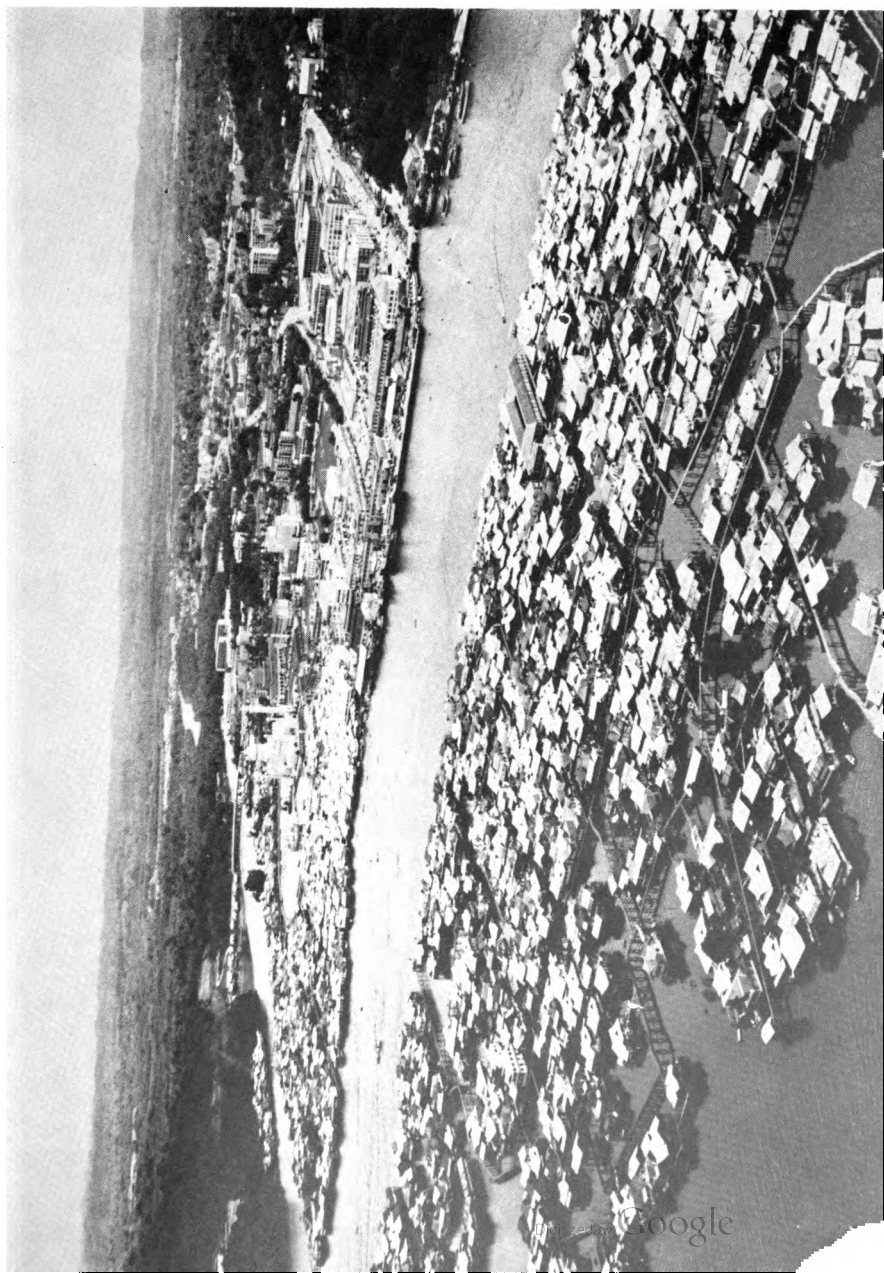
TABLE V

TRADE UNIONS

| UNION | No. of Membership | Remarks |
|---|-------------------|--|
| Brunei Government Labour Union ... | 2692 | |
| Brunei Government Permanent Officers' Union | — | Ceased to function |
| Brunei Government Contract Officers' Association | — | Ceased to function |
| Oilfield Workers' Union ... | 746 | |
| Brunei Shell Employees' (Staff) Union | 45 | |
| Brunei Government Medical and Health Employees' Union | 390 | |
| Brunei Government Administrative Officers' Union | — | Dissolved on the application of its officers |
| Brunei Government Clerk and Peons Union | 149 | |

Total number of unions' membership — 4022

*Recent aerial view of
the Capital, Brunei
Town from the South.*



A part of the market place where it is located for vegetable growers to bring their daily produces for sale.



TABLE VI
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS AND AWARDS

| <i>Description of Industry</i> | <i>Number and nature of accidents</i> | | | <i>Awards</i> | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | <i>Fatal</i> | <i>Temporary Disablement</i> | <i>Permanent Partial Total</i> | <i>Temporary Disablement</i> | <i>Permanent Partial</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Logging Hunting and Fishing | — | 3 | 4 | 7 | — | \$ 898.52 \$ 2,243.73 \$ 3,242.25 |
| Mining & Quarrying | 1 | 18 | 9 | 28 | — | \$2,210.55 \$ 9,628.33 \$11,838.88 |
| Construction | 1 | 53 | 15 | 69 | \$ 7,020.00* | \$4,021.85 \$13,418.18 \$24,460.03 |
| Manufacturing | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | \$ 138.67 138.67 |
| Electric, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services | — | — | 1 | 1 | \$ 7,200.00* | — \$ 3,159.33 \$10,359.33 |
| Commerce | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Transport, Storage and Communication | — | 1 | — | 1 | \$ 7,200.00* | \$ 790.07* — \$ 7,990.07 |
| Services | — | 7 | 1 | 8 | — | \$ 116.66 \$ 1,319.41 \$ 1,436.07 |
| TOTAL | 2 | 82 | 32 | 116 | \$21,420.00 | \$8,176.32 \$29,868.98 \$59,465.30 |

* Cases brought forward from 1968.

CHAPTER 5

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

(a) PUBLIC FINANCE

THERE has been no change in the system of accounting for public moneys since the last report.

Details of revenue and expenditure for the year and a statement of assets and liabilities are shown in the following table. Comparative figures for 1967 and 1968 are also shown.

There was an increase of \$30,927,579.00 in the total revenue received as compared with 1968. This was mainly due to the upturn in Income Tax, and Royalties and Rents.

TABLE I — REVENUE

| | 1967 \$ | 1968 \$ | 1969 \$ |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| <i>CLASS I</i> | | | |
| Duties | 6,675,041 | 7,169,662 | 8,810,110 |
| Taxes | 42,799,600 | 91,467,953 | 121,562,821 |
| Licences | 492,202 | 617,089 | 712,679 |
| <i>CLASS II</i> | | | |
| Fees of Courts or Office | 145,704 | 173,275 | 223,220 |
| <i>CLASS III</i> | | | |
| Broadcasting & Information | 17,709 | 17,584 | 15,399 |
| Civil Aviation | 125,589 | 107,492 | 105,197 |
| Customs | 230,371 | 307,890 | 382,749 |
| Education | 29,390 | 28,656 | 29,726 |
| Electrical | 2,927,696 | 3,388,513 | 4,236,815 |
| Language & Literature Bureau | 19,053 | 44,158 | 7,666 |
| Marine | 156,703 | 156,293 | 182,921 |
| Medical & Health | 53,891 | 64,699 | 77,126 |
| Municipal | 400,566 | 408,533 | 486,765 |
| Posts | 788,702 | 989,621 | 1,005,962 |
| Prisons | 4,140 | 4,307 | 3,622 |
| Public Utilities | 403,410 | 371,996 | 403,274 |
| Public Works | 393,239 | 330,856 | 360,343 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Resettlement | 17,545 | 9,532 | 104,368 |
| Telecommunications | 1,152,346 | 1,376,199 | 1,478,463 |
| CLASS IV | | | |
| Royalties, Rents, Etc. | 27,056,028 | 30,710,974 | 41,076,157 |
| Interest, Currency Etc. | 58,065,956 | 53,327,522 | 40,616,066 |
| Land | 109,849 | 102,456 | 135,347 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | 171,422 | 538,279 | 624,322 |
| | <u>142,236,152</u> | <u>191,713,539</u> | <u>222,641,118</u> |

Expenditure :

The total of charged and Supply expenditure decreased by \$2,730,025 as compared with the previous year.

TABLE II — CHARGED EXPENDITURE

| | 1967 \$ | 1968 \$ | 1969 \$ |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Civil List | 1,240,555 | 1,453,196 | 1,440,243 |
| H.E. The High Commissioner | 390,005 | 395,441 | 371,131 |
| Elections Commission | 40,450 | 43,700 | 48,950 |
| Pensions, Retiring Allowances & Gratuities | 3,939,852 | 3,409,925 | 3,770,157 |
| Public Service Commission | 68,880 | 68,880 | 86,400 |
| State Auditor | 31,440 | 20,960 | 32,640 |
| Treasury | 42,967 | 217,037 | 436,686 |
| Supreme Court | 16,298 | 18,640 | 25,351 |
| Councils of State | 298,000 | 356,404 | 334,880 |
| | <u>6,068,447</u> | <u>5,984,183</u> | <u>6,546,438</u> |

TABLE III — SUPPLY EXPENDITURE

| | 1967 \$ | 1968 \$ | 1969 \$ |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Councils of State | 152,681 | 193,821 | 307,698 |
| Chief Minister & State Secretariat | 1,321,825 | 1,982,055 | 1,615,788 |
| Adat Isti'adat | 277,047 | 230,770 | 234,423 |
| Agriculture | 1,463,639 | 1,903,266 | 1,848,609 |
| Audit | 106,677 | 113,584 | 127,366 |
| Broadcasting & Information | 1,774,426 | 1,563,341 | 1,755,983 |
| Royal Brunei Malay Regiment | 17,967,613 | 13,505,446 | 19,690,208 |
| Civil Aviation | 365,213 | 278,916 | 574,281 |
| Customs | 823,065 | 871,244 | 854,780 |
| Development Secretariat | 116,836 | 139,374 | 126,902 |

| | | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| District and Land Offices | 2,786,710 | 3,216,523 | 3,468,868 |
| Education | 14,516,313 | 15,871,958 | 17,523,434 |
| Elections | 93,907 | 126,405 | 146,204 |
| Electrical | 3,970,425 | 4,717,485 | 6,346,610 |
| Fisheries | 72,551 | 115,042 | 120,214 |
| Fire Services | 754,281 | 719,838 | 963,345 |
| Forest | 328,627 | 353,313 | 384,969 |
| Geological Survey | 93,929 | 77,244 | 73,621 |
| Religious (Hal Ehwal Ugama) | 3,553,682 | 4,139,995 | 4,489,557 |
| Immigration & National Registration | 454,080 | 472,712 | 513,748 |
| Judicial | 167,465 | 167,183 | 175,486 |
| Labour | 92,332 | 104,770 | 116,429 |
| Lands | 200,301 | 2,756,351 | 308,723 |
| Land Transport | 161,262 | 215,549 | 187,998 |
| Language & Literature Bureau | 389,578 | 443,689 | 462,708 |
| Legal | 133,900 | 148,906 | 143,324 |
| Marine | 775,756 | 907,963 | 885,980 |
| Medical & Health | 5,445,746 | 6,166,020 | 6,286,940 |
| Miscellaneous Services | 15,240,728 | 28,076,458 | 14,660,826 |
| Municipal | 2,080,399 | 2,281,779 | 2,532,262 |
| Museum | 340,701 | 222,292 | 258,257 |
| Police | 4,989,805 | 5,128,624 | 6,082,278 |
| Postal Services | 786,650 | 928,841 | 971,832 |
| Prisons | 820,460 | 727,866 | 684,740 |
| Public Service Commission | 42,507 | 46,556 | 59,088 |
| Public Works | 11,605,494 | 12,040,124 | 12,662,679 |
| Resettlement | 69,395 | 78,955 | 83,831 |
| State Stores & Supplies | 378,465 | 438,328 | 625,771 |
| State Welfare | 267,092 | 271,108 | 270,773 |
| Survey | 1,097,069 | 1,077,446 | 1,146,983 |
| Telecommunications | 2,191,011 | 1,889,850 | 1,622,546 |
| Treasury | 465,778 | 496,357 | 518,823 |
| | <u>98,735,426</u> | <u>115,207,347</u> | <u>111,914,885</u> |

TABLE IV — COST OF ADMINISTRATING THE STATE

| | 1967 \$ | 1968 \$ | 1969 \$ |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Personal Emoluments | 30,269,744 | 34,407,490 | 39,316,732 |
| Other Charges | | | |
| Annually Recurrent | 50,474,163 | 51,454,658 | 56,371,791 |
| Other Charges | | | |
| Special Expenditure | 17,991,519 | 29,345,199 | 16,226,362 |
| Charged Expenditure | 6,068,447 | 5,984,001 | 6,546,438 |
| | <u>104,803,873</u> | <u>121,191,348</u> | <u>118,461,323</u> |

Annual Surplus :

Revenue for the year exceeded Expenditure by \$104,179,795. A comparative table showing the surplus for the years 1967 to 1968 is given at Table V.

TABLE V — ANNUAL SURPLUS

| | 1967 \$ | 1968 \$ | 1969 \$ |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Revenue | 142,236,152 | 191,713,539 | 222,641,118 |
| Cost of Adminstrating the State | 104,803,873 | 121,191,348 | 118,461,323 |
| | <u>37,432,279</u> | <u>70,522,191</u> | <u>104,179,795</u> |

Development Fund :

The sum of \$85,400,000 was appropriated from the Consolidated Revenue Account during the year. The Development Fund Account for the year is as follows :—

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Balance as at 1st January, 1969 ... | \$ 29,005,880.00 |
| Appropriation from Consolidated Revenue Account | 85,400,000.00 |
| | <u>114,405,880.00</u> |
| Expenditure for 1969 | 86,439,733.00 |
| | <u>27,966,147.00</u> |
| Balance c/f to 1st January, 1970 ... | \$ 27,966,147.00 |

Development Expenditure for the year with comparative figures for 1967 and 1968 is given in Table VI below :—

TABLE VI — DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

| | 1967 \$ | 1968 \$ | 1969 \$ |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| A. OLD PROGRAMME | | | |
| 57. Education | 15,423 | 28,682 | 156,956 |
| 62. Municipal, Belait & Seria | 121,951 | 220,736 | 127,681 |
| 66. Public Works | 160,913 | 333,608 | 212,266 |
| 67. Water Supplies | 73,225 | 65,033 | 20,802 |
| 69. Service Housing | 4,459,668 | 900,837 | 1,575,219 |

B. NEW PROGRAMME

| | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 101. | Administration | 3,416,356 | 2,216,497 | 955,463 |
| 102. | Religious Affairs | 3,973,315 | 2,567,662 | 3,157,125 |
| 103. | Agriculture | 684,230 | 793,890 | 45,559 |
| 104. | Broadcasting | 1,274,021 | 356,023 | 16,610 |
| 105A. | Development | 244,984 | 521,840 | 162,509 |
| 105B. | Civil Aviation | 430,064 | 1,706,347 | 11,233,017 |
| 106. | Education | 6,495,517 | 19,291,239 | 19,107,594 |
| 107. | Electrical | 7,300,920 | 8,040,749 | 4,140,874 |
| 107A. | Forests | 26,324 | 69,779 | 72,688 |
| 108. | Marine | 1,566,723 | 1,788,150 | 10,413,833 |
| 109. | Medical & Health | 680,770 | 1,993,902 | 2,695,443 |
| 110. | Municipal, Brunei | 301,361 | 146,110 | 82,700 |
| 111. | Municipal, Belait & Seria | 747,354 | 539,248 | 323,916 |
| 112. | Municipal, Tutong | — | — | 71,087 |
| 113A. | District Office, Tutong | 26,701 | 47,799 | 32,383 |
| 114. | Police | 2,433,102 | 1,416,632 | 598,733 |
| 114A. | Prisons | 1,016,755 | 717,355 | 170,207 |
| 115. | Public Works | 7,271,462 | 13,940,754 | 26,453,775 |
| 116. | State Stores | 2,213,032 | 2,349,361 | 179,567 |
| 117. | Telecommunications | 107,768 | 809,792 | 1,234,355 |
| 118. | District Office, Belait | 656,541 | 391,886 | 265,038 |
| 119. | District Office, Temburong | 425,351 | 231,473 | 415,883 |
| 120. | District Office, Brunei | 1,084,839 | 663,025 | 266,743 |
| 121. | Land Transport | 298,728 | 239,696 | 8,289 |
| 122. | Survey | 273,191 | 57,538 | 129,852 |
| 123. | Kampong Improvement | 95,052 | 11,496 | 10,160 |
| 125. | Welfare Office | 878,265 | 878,308 | 769,857 |
| 126. | Fire Services | 136,959 | 376,514 | 157,556 |
| 128. | Museum | 358,628 | 425,297 | 997,092 |
| 129. | Fisheries | 5,866 | 64,366 | 98,038 |
| 130. | Postal Services | 130,926 | 202,986 | 80,863 |
| | | <u>49,386,285</u> | <u>64,404,610</u> | <u>86,439,733</u> |

Statement of Assets and Liabilities :

| | ASSETS | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Cash | 329,689 | 732,465 | 1,433,661 |
| INVESTMENTS : | | | |
| Sterling Trustee Stocks | 721,611,668 | 715,859,321 | 699,787,808 |
| Joint Consolidated Fund | 2,086,530 | 2,979,992 | 18,756,735 |
| Other Investments | 3,965,600 | 3,965,600 | 3,965,600 |
| | <u>727,993,487</u> | <u>723,537,378</u> | <u>723,943,804</u> |

| | LIABILITIES | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Consolidated Revenue Account | 661,131,378 | 664,858,333 | 668,489,636 |
| CONSOLIDATED TRUST ACCOUNT : | | | |
| Development Fund | 34,910,490 | 29,005,880 | 27,966,147 |
| Government Trust Funds | 26,434,555 | 24,933,837 | 23,324,918 |
| Civil List Reserve Fund | 1,258,890 | 1,220,712 | 1,139,876 |
| Other Funds | 4,258,174 | 3,518,616 | 3,023,227 |
| | <u>727,993,487</u> | <u>723,537,378</u> | <u>723,943,804</u> |

(b) DUTIES AND TAXES

Duties — Export Duties :

These duties are levied on certain products including rubber, copra, sago, livestock, and coconut and palm oils. The total amounts collected in 1969 was \$30,354.61.

Import Duties :

These duties are levied on certain products including rubber, copra, sago, livestock, and coconut and palm oils. The total collections in 1969 amounted to \$8,762,781.12.

Excise Duty :

This duty is levied on locally distilled samsu, which is the only alcoholic beverage manufactured in Brunei. There are two distilleries in the State and excise duty collected amounted to \$16,974.24.

Estate Duty :

This duty is levied under the Stamp Enactment on all Estates, the value of which exceeds \$1,000.00. The rates range from 1% on Estates exceeding \$1,000.00 in value but not exceeding \$5,000.00, up to 20% where the value of the Estate exceeds \$10,000,000.00. 2% to 5% covers the range \$5,000.00 to \$10,000,000, 6% to 10% \$1000,000.00 to \$500,000.00, 11% to 15% \$500,000.00 to \$2,000,000.00, and 16% to 19% \$2,000,000.00 to \$10,000,000.00. \$78,756.05 estate duty was collected in 1969.

Income Tax :

Income is taxable under the provisions of the Income Tax Enactment, 1949, but so far the Enactment is limited to the extent of the First Schedule which concerns with Limited Companies. Company profits are taxed at a flat rate of 30%. This does not apply to Oil Companies which pay income tax under special arrangements. The total amount of all income tax collected during the year was \$121,437,195.75.

Stamp Duty :

Stamp duty is chargeable on a wide range of documents in accordance with the provisions of the Stamp Enactment. Stamp duty collected in 1969 totalled \$46,868.88.

Licences :

Fees are charged for Business Registrations and a wide variety of licences are issued for control purposes rather than revenue purposes. The main items covered by licences are Arms and Ammunition, Distilleries, Fishing, Pawnshops and Money Lenders, Rubber Dealers and Vehicles. Revenue from licences amounted to \$712,679.15 in 1969.

(c) CURRENCY AND BANKING

Currency :

Currency issued by the Brunei Currency Board is legal tender in Brunei as provided in section 13 of the Currency Enactment, 1967. The notes are legal tender at their face value for the payment of any amount and the coins are legal tender up to an amount not exceeding ten dollars in the case of 50 cent coins and up to an amount of two dollars in the case of lower denominations.

Currency issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo ceased to be legal tender in Brunei with effect from 16th January, 1969.

Value :

The parity of the Brunei dollar is stated in the Currency Enactment as 0.290299 grammes of fine gold. Brunei dollars were issued and redeemed against sterling at the rate of £1 sterling = \$BR.7.3469 minus or plus commission.

Issues and Redemptions :

The Currency Board adopted the following minima for issues and redemptions :—

£10,000 — Issues

\$BR.100,000 — Redemptions

Notes :

Brunei Currency notes of the \$1, \$5, \$10, \$50 and \$100 have been issued. Each bears the effigy of His Highness Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin, on the obverse and a representation of the Omar Ali Saifuddin Mosque in Brunei Town on the reverse.

Coins :

Brunei coins of 1cts, 5cts, 10cts, 20cts and 50cts, denominations have been issued. The 1 cent is of bronze, the 5, 10, 20 and 50 cent coins are of cupro nickle. The obverse of each coin bears the effigy of His Highness Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin. The reverse side of the 1, 5, 10 and 20 cent coins have various designs, but that of the 50 cent coin has the State emblem.

Interchangeability of Brunei, Malaysian and Singapore Currencies:

At the request of the Brunei Currency Board, Banks in Brunei accept Malaysia and Singapore currency from the public and exchange them at par and without charge for Brunei currency; The Board in turn accept Malaysia and Singapore currency from the Banks and exchange it at par and without charge for Brunei currency. From time to time the Board repatriates the currency which it has so accepted and exchanged to the authority which originally issued it and upon receipt of it the issuing authority

pays to the Board, at par value, the equivalent in sterling or some other agreed currency, of the currency repatriated. A similar operation takes place in Malaysia and Singapore where Brunei currency is accepted.

BRUNEI CURRENCY CIRCULATION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1969

| <i>Denomination</i> | <i>Circulation</i> |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 cent | 9,604.95 |
| 5 cent | 89,800.10 |
| 10 cent | 401,200.40 |
| 20 cent | 506,021.60 |
| 50 cent | 416,009.50 |
| Total Coin | \$BR. 1,422,636.55 |
| \$ 1 | 1,595,079.00 |
| \$ 5 | 678,700.00 |
| \$ 10 | 7,605,400.00 |
| \$ 50 | 16,300,775.00 |
| \$100 | 9,868,700.00 |
| Total Notes | \$BR.36,048,654.00 |
| Grand Total | \$BR.37,471,290.55 |

Banking :

Banking is controlled by the Banking Enactment 1956 which came into force on 1st January, 1957. Banking facilities, including Savings Bank business are provided by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The Chartered Bank, Malayan Banking Limited, The United Malayan Banking Corporation Limited and The National Bank Limited.

Post Office Saving Bank :

Interest was paid on deposit in the Post Office Bank during 1969 at a rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent.

The figures of deposit in the Saving Bank for the period 31st December, 1951 to 31st December, 1969 are given in the following table :—

| <i>Year</i> | <i>No. of Depositors</i> | <i>Amount of Deposits</i> |
|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 31.12.51 | 928 | \$265,605 |
| 31.12.55 | 1,872 | 670,633 |
| 31.12.60 | 1,984 | 408,374 |
| 31.12.65 | 1,817 | 342,173 |
| 31.12.66 | 1,818 | 338,250 |
| 31.12.67 | 1,807 | 340,935 |
| 31.12.68 | 1,874 | 174,121 |
| 31.12.69 | 1,846 | 357,017 |

CHAPTER 6

COMMERCE

TRADE and Commerce trends remain virtually the same over the year under review and the field of commerce remains in the hands of merchants and agency houses of leading firms.

Shipping to the State has always been virtually a 'one-way' business and Brunei has very little to contribute in the way of export cargo. Vessels called at Brunei during the year from Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Bangkok with general cargo, rice, granite and cement.

External Trade :

The value of external trade for the State for 1968 and 1969 was \$491,152,606 and \$491,252,439 respectively.

The figures are made up as follows :—

| | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total value of exports | \$270,139,966 | \$281,420,981 | \$248,264,287 |
| Total value of imports | 221,112,473 | 209,731,625 | 137,662,898 |
| Favourable trade balance | \$ 49,027,493 | \$71,689,356 | \$110,601,389 |

Exports :

The F.O.B. value of exports for 1969 was approximately \$270,139,966 made up as follows :—

| | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Crude Oil | \$254,791,521 | \$268,356,105 | \$235,511,036 |
| Plantation Rubber | 442,550 | 149,152 | 468,947 |
| Fuel Wood | — | 6,840 | — |
| Jelutong, raw, pressed and and refined | 150,568 | 110,909 | 132,840 |
| Gas, natural | 832,296 | 1,095,335 | 1,120,825 |
| Cow hides | 2,450 | 2,250 | 2,240 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Buffalo hides | 17,200 | 57,600 | 36,020 |
| Crocodile skins | — | 1,520 | 700 |
| Pepper, black | 6,432 | — | 417 |
| Pepper, white | 75,058 | — | 196 |
| Sundries including re-exports | 13,821,891 | 11,641,270 | 10,991,066 |
| Total : | \$270,139,966 | \$281,420,981 | \$248,264,287 |

Imports :

The declared value of imports for 1969 was \$221,112,473 made up as follows :—

| | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Food | \$ 33,807,086 | \$ 31,744,382 | \$ 27,472,416 |
| Beverages and Tobacco | 7,454,604 | 6,518,223 | 5,953,313 |
| Crude materials, inedible except fuel | 6,781,236 | 4,195,313 | 3,138,509 |
| Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials | 5,327,110 | 3,911,861 | 3,219,861 |
| Animal and vegetable oils and fats | 1,093,544 | 1,142,383 | 891,973 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 12,188,732 | 9,403,035 | 6,633,106 |
| Manufactured goods, classified chiefly by materials | 50,949,215 | 43,671,059 | 28,913,168 |
| Machinery and transport equipment | 81,380,133 | 85,328,656 | 37,233,815 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured articles | 13,108,070 | 14,951,977 | 12,332,707 |
| Miscellaneous transactions and commodities not elsewhere specified | 9,022,743 | 8,864,736 | 11,874,030 |
| Total : | \$221,112,473 | \$209,731,625 | \$137,662,898 |

Cargo Tonnage :

The total tonnage of cargo discharged and loaded for the year 1969 was as follows :—

| | 1969 | | 1968 | | 1967 | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Discharged Tons | Loaded Tons | Discharged Tons | Loaded Tons | Discharged Tons | Loaded Tons |
| Brunei Town | 256,368 | 14,108 | 200,842 | 31,150 | 173,027 | 50,909 |
| Kuala Belait | 78,519 | 2,029 | 69,180 | 2,285 | 23,534 | 1,527 |
| Total : | 334,887 | 16,137 | 270,022 | 33,435 | 196,561 | 52,436 |

Customs Revenue :

The total Customs revenue for 1969 amounted to \$8,795,491.84.

| | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Export Duties | \$ 30,354.61 | \$ 6,142.98 | \$ 21,926.41 |
| Import Duties | \$8,765,137.23 | \$7,167,305.59 | \$6,663,507.00 |
| Total | \$8,795,491.84 | \$7,173,448.57 | \$6,685,433.41 |

Tariff :

There was no change in Customs Tariff during the year under review.

Excise :

The only alcoholic beverage distilled in the State is samsu, the product of two distilleries. Excise duty is chargeable at \$5.00 per gallon, and duty collected in 1969 amounted to \$16,974.24 compared with \$7,393.86 in 1968.

The Customs Department, under the administration of the Controller, is responsible for the collection of all import and export duties levied in the State.

CHAPTER 7

PRODUCTION

(a) AGRICULTURE

THE Agriculture Department concerns itself with maximum economic production of crops and livestock and to provide technical, extension and advisory services to farmers. It is the policy of the department to encourage "Import Replacement" agricultural produces to meet the increasing local demand. Crops and livestock to be encouraged would be rice, fruits, vegetables, poultry, pigs, buffaloes, cattle and goats.

In order to study these crops an Agricultural Research Centre has been approved and is expected to be established within the next few years.

CROPS

(a) Rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) :

The price of rubber sheet rose throughout the year from 56½ cts. per katty in January reaching a peak of 83½ cents per katty in August. However, by December the price had slipped back to 66½ cents per katty. With the favourable price total production rose to 268 tons valued at \$383,159.00 (1968: 170.63 tons valued at \$176,815.00).

The policy of encouraging smallholders to plant fruit trees instead of rubber continued.

(b) Rice (*Oryza sativa* Linn) :

Imports of clean rice fell during the year by 558 tons. Total imports recorded were 9,751.25 tons valued @ \$5,800,414.00 (1968 : 10,309.18 tons valued @ \$7,428,761.00). Lower imports may reflect the increased local production.

The recorded acreage for lowland rice increased slightly from 5329.75 to 5474 (an increase of 145.25 acres). Total estimated yield also increased from 3852.04 tons to 4562.67 tons (an increase of 710.63 tons).

The recorded acreage for upland rice also increased from 3270.25 to 3546.5 (an increase of 276.25 acres). Estimated total yield increased by 528.84 tons to 2112.19 tons (1968 : 1583.35 tons).

Figures giving the estimated yield of lowland and upland rice during the 1968/69 season are given in Appendix "B".

(c) Coconut (*cocos nucifera*) :

Although there are no areas where coconuts have been planted on a large scale (the total acreage in the State is estimated to be approximately 815) there is no doubt that this palm could be grown more extensively. The number of nuts harvested per palm per year are now being recorded so that good "Mother Palms" can be selected to provide good seed-nuts.

143,780 husked nuts were imported during the year from Sabah and Sarawak valued @ \$18,282.00 (1968 : 127,993 husked nuts imported and valued @ \$16,332.00). 437.49 tons of refined coconut oil were imported during the year valued @ \$547,151.00 (1968: 451.59 tons @ \$574.605.00).

(d) Sago (*Metroxylon rumpii*) :

It is estimated that the acreage of sago palms in the Kuala Belait and Tutong districts and to a lesser extent in the Temburong District is approximately 1,663 acres. Local production was maintained @ 17,340 piculs (1968 : 17,138.5 piculs).

(e) Pepper (*Piper nigrum*) :

The price of pepper was favourable during the year. Exports were : White pepper 25.92 tons valued @ \$75,058.00 and Black pepper 2.44 tons valued @ \$6,432.00 (there were no exports of pepper in 1968 due to unfavourable prices).

(f) *Fruits :*

Rambutans continued to be the most popular local fruit. The harvest during the year was however slightly below average. Six good clones are now known in the State *i.e.* No. 3, No. 4, No. 7, No. 10, No. 48 and No. 68.

Pineapples, Mandarin oranges, Durian, Pulasan and Bananas, as reported in previous years, continue to be grown on a small scale throughout the State.

Mangoes are grown on a small scale, but they are particularly susceptible to a die-back (*Anthraxnose*) and to The Mango Stem Borer and the Mango Weevil.

Exotic fruits imported during the year totalled 1,264.93 tons valued @ \$1,117,808.00 (1968 : 1,077.02 tons valued @ \$1,012,-904.00). Dried fruits imported during the year totalled 148.15 tons valued @ \$277,606.00 (1968 : 141.30 tons valued @ \$208,-431.00).

(g) *Vegetables and Other Food Crops :*

Cabbages, Lettuces, Tomatoes and Giant Capsicum are still imported from the neighbouring territories as it is not possible to obtain high yields in Brunei.

As the local supply is still not sufficient to meet the local demand large quantities of all types of vegetables continue to be imported. During the wetter months, however, local supplies are generally more abundant. Nearly all the local Malay farmers continue to grow a small acreage of rice and so their vegetable gardens are neglected at certain times of the year. On the other hand most of the Chinese market gardeners work full time on their holdings.

A number of farmers continue to take advantage of the subsidised loan of Power Tillers from the Department to cultivate their gardens @ 80 cents/hour.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The policy of the Branch which was formulated in 1967 remained unchanged *viz* :—

- (a) To carry out sound breeding programmes and supply good breeding stock such as cattle, buffaloes and goats to local farmers so as to improve the local meat producing animals both qualitatively and quantitatively.
- (b) To rejuvenate the poultry industry, encourage Kampong production of eggs and meat so as to make the diet of the people rich by incorporating first class proteins from eggs and meat and progress towards self-sufficiency in eggs and chicken meat.
- (c) To help in the diversification of Agriculture by encouraging mixed farming.
- (d) To maintain an efficient Veterinary Service.

There are over 16,000 buffaloes in the country and, taking into consideration the freedom from disease and the number of animals slaughtered per year, it has been worked out that the stock would be adequate to provide the requirements of beef locally.

There are only 2,000 cattles in the whole State. The Department hopes to improve this local stock with beef types (Santa Gertrudis cattle).

This nucleus foundation stock of six Australian Santa Gertrudis Cattle (2 bulls and 4 heifers) imported in 1968 continued to make good progress. Two heifers and two bull calves were born during the year. An additional 50 Kedah heifers were imported from Malaysia for cross breeding to obtain the F1 hybrid calves the males of which will be eventually supplied to cattle farmers in the country for upgrading their stock. Six cross-bred calves were born during the year and will be distributed to cattle farmers after weaning in 1970.

The goat population is meagre and estimates show that they are only about 600 animals. 30 pairs of goats were distributed during the year under the Goat Improvement Scheme.

Commercial poultry production has more than doubled and there are now over 40 commercial Poultry Farms in the country. Although eggs are still imported (50% of local consumption) there were no live meat chicken imports from August, 1968 and this is a happy augury.

There has been considered development of the pig industry during the year. The pig breeders have gained the confidence of the Department in disease control matters and are in constant contact with Veterinary staff whenever problems relating to husbandry and disease arise. The pig industry is progressing well and self sufficiency is predicated by 1971.

Livestock Station :

The main livestock station of the Department is the Animal Breeding Farm at Jerudong, but small numbers of livestock such as cattle, buffaloes, goats and chicken are maintained at the other departmental stations at Kilanas, Luahan, Sungai Liang, Birau, Lumapas, Labi and Temburong.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND DISEASE CONTROL

The State of Brunei is one of the very few territories in this region which is free of the major epizootic diseases such as Rinderpest, Foot and Mouth Disease, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia and Swine Fever. Diseases of Zoonotic importance such as Rabies, Brucellosis and Anthrax are also absent. This freedom from disease has continued to exist because of the stringent regulations and control measures on the import of animals.

Cattle and Buffaloes :

No serious diseases occurred. Ecto and endoparasitic infestations were common and regular control measures were carried out.

Goats :

No case of Melioidosis was seen during the year under report. Contagious ecthyma and Sarcoptic mange were seen in a few cases and appropriate treatments given.

Pigs :

Piglet diarrhoea, virus pneumonia combined with Lung worm infestation and Ascariases are common. These conditions responded successfully to treatment with vermifuges and broad spectrum antibiotics.

Poultry :

The incidence of Ranikhet Disease (New-Castle Disease) and Fowl pox has been reduced considerably due to the vigorous vaccination campaign.

A suspected outbreak of pullorum disease in a poultry farm responded very well to isolation and slaughter of sick-birds and prophylactic treatment with Furella to the healthy birds.

Coccidiosis, which used to be a common condition in chicks, causing heavy mortality has been controlled to a great extent because the farmers are well aware of the serious losses they could encounter from this condition. By the regular use of the various coccidiostatic drugs available in drinking water for the prevention and control of the disease the dangers of this disease are no longer so serious.

Chronic Respiratory Disease and Fowl Coryza are very common where there is over-crowding of birds. However these conditions respond to treatment with Sulpha drugs and broad spectrum anti-biotics.

Avian Leucosis Complex is frequently encountered in exotic breeds. Treatment with broad spectrum anti-biotics produced some success.

AGRICULTURAL STATIONS**(a) *Kilanas (49 acres) :***

The average yield from the 1968/69 wet padi crop was below average being approximately 350 gantangs/acre. However the recent introduction of the IR 5 cultivar out-yielded all other varieties and shows promise. Yields from IR 8 were disappointing,

but yields from 'Mashuri' and 'Malinja' (the two short term varieties) were satisfactory. Some losses were recorded from pests (mainly stem-borers). One popular local variety 'Naga' was also grown.

Included on the Station on the higher ground are: Bananas, Dwarf Coconuts, Pineapples, Rambutans, Mangoes, Sweet Mandarin Oranges, Durians, Limes, Mangosteens, 'Chiku', 'Duku', Rough Lemon, Avocadoes and Pulasan. Twenty Avocado pears were planted in November and December: seeds being imported from Sabah.

During the year four local Buffaloes were grazed on seven acres of poor low-lying swampy land. No fertiliser was applied to the local indigenous grasses, but one paddock was cultivated and planted with a Cover Crop mixture (Calopogonium, Centrosema and Pueraria) and Brachiaria mutica. Undesirable shrubs and weeds were slashed (or sprayed with a herbicide) and burnt. The four buffaloes were weighed monthly from August. The average monthly live-weight increase was from .6 to .93 lbs per day.

During the year 7496 budgrafted or marcotted plants were sold to the public from the Station (1968: 9422).

(b) *Luahan (75 acres)* :

Fertiliser treatment @ $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs per palm every three months using Magnesium 'J' Mixture (8:11:12:2) was extended to include 300 palms. The long term effects of this treatment are yet to become significant, but it is already obvious that more than 90% of the Palms are now fruiting or starting to flower whereas in 1967 less than 10% were productive.

The 110 Coconut Palms planted in 1966 are receiving regular fertiliser treatment every six months and are now growing well.

Live-weight records of the 25 local and 'Kedah-type' cattle were recorded monthly from August when a mobile weigh-bridge was purchased. A full years records will be available in 1970.

The pasture grass, Pangola A 24 ex Taiwan Digitaria decumbens, grew extremely well with regular fertilizer treatment

@ 300 lbs N per acre per annum. Guatemala Grass, *Tripsacum laxum*, grew well and was used as a fodder grass being fed to the cattle in stalls at night. *Brachiaria mutica* also promised to be a good pasture grass, but Siratro (*Phaseolus stropurpureus*) failed to established after only a few months. Elephant grass (*Pennisetum Purpureum*) grew fairly well.

New importations all from Sabah, during the year were Elephant Grass (ex Mauritius?), Guinea Grass (*Panicum maximum*) and Pangola Grass (*Digitaria decumbens*) ex Hawai. All these grasses show promise.

402 budgrafted Rambutans were sold from the Station during the year.

(c) *Lumapas* (35 acres) :

Besides IR 5, IR 8, Malinja and Mashuri and two local varieties 'Acheh' and 'Si-Gadies' were also grown. Yields were above 450 gantangs/acre.

The small mixed orchard of 250 fruit trees included: Rambutans, Sweet Mandarin Oranges, Pomelo, 'Chiku', Avocado, Mango, Coconuts, Durian, Star Apple and Cocoa. In addition during the year plots were developed for Pepper, Pineapples, Passion Fruit and two small paddocks for Pangola and *Brachiaria* grasses.

During the year small plots of vegetables were maintained and 16 katies of vegetable seeds supplied to farmers. 66 budgrafted fruit trees were sold to the public.

(d) *Labi* (5 acres) :

Yields from the 39 mixed Citrus on the Station were recorded. A total of 10 pikuls of fruit were sold to the public. A regular fertiliser programme using a complete NPK mixture (12:12:17:2) @ 6 lbs/tree in two applications per year was started.

During the year 195 budgrafted citrus were sold (1968: 204).

(e) *Kuala Belait (6 acres) :*

Two acres of Sago Palms (2 varieties) were planted on the wet low lying land at the back of the station for trial.

(f) *Berakas Nurseries (25.49 acres) :*

During the year 337 potted flowering plants, 47 potted orchids and 570 cut orchid flowers were sold to the public (the respective figures in 1968 were: 809, 158 and 794).

6170 budgrafted, in-arched or marcotted plants were sold: these included Rambutans, Mangoes, Mandarins, Durians, Pulasan, Pomelo and Rough Lemon.

(g) *Sungai Liang (Kuala Belait District) :*

The two acre Coconut Planting continued to make good growth inspite of the area not being ideally suited for this crop. The one acre planting of budgrated mangoes grew well. Also growing on the station were 15 sweet mandarins, 10 chiku, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre of bananas (6 varieties) and small stockbeds of rambutan, mango and durian.

(h) *Birau (Tutong District) 50 acres :*

Crops grown on this station includes: Coffee (Liberica and Robusta), Pepper, Rambutans, Rubber, Citrus (Pomelo, Limes and sweet Mandarins), Coconuts, Oil Palms, Bananas, Sugar-cane, Cocoa under Illepe, Wet padi and vegetables. During the year 38 Avocado Pears were planted and 31 lbs of Sweet Mandarins were harvested from the 82 trees (originally planted in 1949).

INVESTIGATIONS

Wet Padi:

Nearly every year flooding occurs on the Agricultural Station at Kilanas between mid-December and mid-January. Fertiliser padi trials have therefore been abandoned. The only work now possible is Ear-row selection and multiplication of selected varieties for distribution.

(a) *Ear Row Selection : (Wet Padi)*

In the ear-row selection programme, two varieties were added to those we already have in the station. They are C4-63 and BP-76-1 both from the Philippines.

The object of this selection is to achieve the varieties true to type, uniformity in height and maturity, clean and free from disease.

(b) *Seeds Multiplication Plots : (Wet Padi)*

After several years in the Ear-row selection 'Langsat Kuning' and 'Langsat Puteh' varieties are once again included in the seeds Multiplication Programme. They are good panicle-weight types and resistant to most pests and diseases especially rice blast. The yield is reasonable around 400-500 gantangs to the acre. In addition to these two varieties Naga, IR5, Mashuri and Malinja are also multiplied for seeds distribution.

About 5 acres of wet padi have been grown at the Lumapas Agricultural Station every year: A portion of the higher land was turned over during the year to plant pasture grasses (Pangola and *Brachiaria mutica*).

The padi varieties grown for eventual seed distribution to farmers included: 'Acheh', 'Si-Gadis', Malinja, Mashuri and IR5. Yields were satisfactory. Approximately 2 acres of wet padi of varieties 5R5, IR8, Malinja and Mashuri were also grown at the Birau Agricultural Station.

Passion Fruit :

For the past 18 months, there was a regular harvest of Passion Fruit (*Passiflora edulis* var. *flavicarpa*) on the Kilanas Agricultural Station. These vines are now two years old and the fertilising programme per schedule consists of 10 parts of Sulphate of Ammonia; 8 parts Christmas Island Rock Phosphate and 10 parts of Potash.

An Experiment is being conducted at the Luahan Agricultural Station to investigate a suitable method of propagating the Passion Fruit vine under local conditions. It is too early to conclude on this experiment.

Pasture Work :

The four species of Bermuda Grasses imported in 1968 are really well established by now. There is no doubt of their adaptability in Brunei especially Tif Dwarf on conditions that the ground must be well prepared and clean; that after transplanting they must be watered frequently more so in hot, dry weather. One disadvantage (perhaps this applies to all other exotic grasses) is that it is very susceptible to caterpillars (cut worms). Fortunately they can be controlled by the use of Dieldrin or Malathion at 1 fl. oz. to the the gallon of water. The other three types of Bermuda grasses are also attacked by caterpillars but to a lesser degree.

(a) The $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres of wet padi field at Luahan Agricultural Station have now been converted to the planting of Pangola Grass A 24—ex Taiwan because of the shortage of water. The whole area was divided and fenced up into approximately three equal plots of A, B and C.

The area was first sprayed with Gramoxone and then cultivated with a power tiller a week later. This was left for sometime until the re-emergence of weeds which were again smothered with the spray of Gramoxone.

One week after the 2nd application of Gramoxone (that is on the 20.3.69) 10 bags of CIRP were broadcast followed by pulverisation using the power tiller. As soon as there was a light shower, four bags of CCM 66 were broadcast, worked in and at the same time levelled.

Two days later that is on the 14-5-69 the sprigs were planted out at 3' x 3' spacing. Broad-leaf weeds re-emerged in the plots and they were got rid of with the spray of Amine 80 on the 2.6.69. Those which survived the weedicide were hand-weeded on the 8.6.69.

On the 9.7.69 Urea was applied at 2 oz. per running yard. A month later the grass was really luscious. From the 26.8.69-31.8.69 25 head of cattle were brought in to graze from 9.00 a.m.-2.00 p.m. each day. It was reported that at the end

of the grazing period, there was an increase in live weight on all the herd. It is thought that if the Pangola Grass is properly managed and planted to a sufficient acreage one should be able to raise beef comfortably from the cattle industry in Brunei at the rate of at least two beasts/acre

(b) Sprigs of Pangola Grass — ex Hawaii were flown in from Kota Kinabalu on the 5.11.69. They were planted in the station immediately on arrival. The planting distance was set at 1' x 1' giving 130 hills in the single sprig planting. Just before planting, CIRP was broadcast and lightly forked in to the soil. A month after the planting, urea was applied at 2 ozs/running yard.

This grass seems to thrive very well to-date. And there is now plenty of such planting materials available in the State for propagation.

(c) Cuttings of *Bracharia mutica* Grass from the Shell Agricultural Station, Sinaut, were planted in this station on the 25.6.69. The planting distance was 3' x 1½', four bags of CIRP were broadcast during the early stage of land preparation. The grass grew well at the beginning but later on the long spell of drought set in giving the grass the "dying-effect" appearance. As soon as there was rain again, two bags of urea was broadcast on 31.12.69 and subsequently growth was good.

EXTENSION

The main function of extension is "to diffuse among rural people useful and practical information on agriculture and farm living and to encourage its effective application". The work of the extension branch is therefore to visit as many villages as possible to find out their problems and try to find solutions and at the same time giving as much useful, new and practical information as possible.

Officers from the Department of Agriculture including the Veterinary Branch and the Fisheries Department gave lectures at nine villages during the year. These villages were: Kg. Pulau Berbunut, Brunei, Kg. Lakuin Batu Apoi, Temburong Kg. Buau,

Kuala Belait, Kg. Pengalan Mau, Tutong, Kg. Belabau Baharu, Temburong, Kg. Baran, Belait, Kg. Serasa Muara, Brunei, Kg. Sungai Damit Pamadang, Tutong and Kg. Kulapis, Brunei.

After the courses invitations were extended to farmers to visit the Agricultural Stations at Kilanas and Luahan, the Animal Breeding Farm at Jerudong and also the Shell Agricultural Project at Sinaut.

During the year a further 56 villages where courses had been held in the past were visited for evaluation.

There are 28 members of the staff engaged in extension work which includes such activities as the distribution of Power Tillers, the distribution of fertiliser under the Padi Subsidy Scheme, the issue of fertilisers, the distribution of barbed wire, the free issue of insecticides and fungicides to padi farmers and the distribution of poultry and poultry food under the Poultry Subsidy Scheme.

PEST AND DISEASE CONTROL

(1) The most serious pest during the year was the field rat (*Rattus argentiventer*). Losses to the 1969/70 padi crop were up to 50% or more.

Padi rice mixed with 'Warfarin' was issued to farmers as a ready mixed bait, but was not universally accepted as there were no "instant deaths" as was the case when Zinc phosphide was used.

(2) The padi crop also suffered from the usual pests such as Stem-borers, Mole-cricket, Leaf Hoppers and a variety of leaf diseases. Without the services of an Entomologist or Plant Pathologist the identification was not certain.

(3) Wild pigs again were troublesome particularly in the more remote villages. Forty villages were visited and 9841 poisoned baits were laid. The procedure for laying baits was given in the previous report. The most popular poison is 'White Phosphorous', but 'Zinc Phosphide' was also used successfully.

The list of insecticides, pesticides and fungicides issued during the year is given in Appendix "D".

Plant Importation :

The simple plant importation rules adopted in 1968 were followed during the year. These rules are :

- (1) All plants or planting materials entering through the specified ports upon arrival shall be inspected for both pest risk and entry status by an authorised person from the Department of Agriculture.
- (2) The importation of plants or planting materials into the State must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the proper government authority of the country of origin, stating that the plants or planting materials are free from injurious insects and diseases.
- (3) No soil must be imported with the plants or planting materials.
- (4) The plants or planting materials shall be confiscated if it is found with soil or infested with insects or diseases.

During the year the following plants were imported:—

| | 1969 | 1968 |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Orchids | 3,109 | 969 |
| (2) Ornamental Plants | 991 | 1,139 |
| (3) Seeds | 2,463 lbs* | 12,724 lbs. (Grass Seeds) |
| (4) Fruits Trees | 42** | 10 (Rambutan) |

* Includes: Leguminous Cover Crop Seeds and Grass Seeds

** Includes: 'Chiku', Durian, Guava and Mango.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION

Farmers are given assistance in improving the drainage of their padi fields and, where possible, in providing small scale irrigation channels.

| | No. of Chains | No. of Chains | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|------------|--------|-------|
| | | | Drainage | Irrigation | Survey | |
| Brunei and Muara | | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| District | 12,295 | 28,571 | 1,141 | 13,391 | 2,374 | 3,164 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Tutong District | 583 | 7,374 | | | | 432 |
| Kuala Belait District | 775 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 8,241 | | | 2,683 | |
| | 3,653 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 44,186 | 1,141 | 13,394 | 5,057 | 3,596 |
| (1968: | 3,182 | 53,637 | 903) | | | |

In addition \$7,421.96 (1968: \$8,990.97) was spent on Materials and Stores, on miscellaneous items such as the purchase of stones, cement, culverts, tools, barbed wire and survey equipment. The use of the selective weed-killer on a section of a Mulaut irrigation channel was successful and it is planned to use this weedicide more extensively in future.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

(1) *Padi Fertiliser Subsidy Schemes 1968/69 and 1969/70 Seasons :*

In the 1968/69 season, the record shows that there were 1508 padi farmers participating on 2720 acres. The fertilisers distributed during this period were 71.97 long tons consisting of 801 bags of Sulphate of Ammonia and 2130 bags of Urea. The NPK fertiliser did not arrive in time to be used.

In the 1969/70 season, there was a substantial increase in the use of padi fertilisers. 2125 bags of NPK (ordered for the 1968/69 season) and 3278 bags of Urea were distributed. Together they make up to 132.96 long tons giving an overall increase of 60.99 long tons over the previous season. Please see Table A. Sulphate of Ammonia is deleted for this season because of the SO₄ acid-base content and furthermore the peat soil of most padi fields in Brunei is already very acid from pH4.5 to 5.5. Urea is preferred because not only does it contain more N but also because it is less bulky to handle, store etc. and, above all, it contains no acid-base.

There are also more farmers taking part in the scheme this season. Table A again shows that there are 1858 farmers as

compared to 1508 in the previous season. The acreages are also increased from 2720 in the last season to 3278—an increase of 558 acres.

In the 1969/70 season only 356 gantangs of high yielding padi seeds were distributed as compared to 1299 gantangs in the 1968/69 season. This is a decrease in supply of 943 gantangs. This decrease in supply could be attributed to the fact that the farmers have established their own padi seeds from the three previous harvest. However, Table B shows that a total of 2784 gantangs were distributed during the "three padi planting seasons Subsidy Scheme" Malinja and Mashuri are the most popular new varieties.

TABLE A

| <i>Year</i> | <i>No. of Farmer</i> | <i>Acre-age</i> | <i>NPK(25) (all in 25 Kg. bag)</i> | <i>S/A*</i> | <i>Urea</i> | <i>Long Ton</i> |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|--|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1968/69 | 1508 | 2720 | — | 801 | 2130 | 71.97 |
| 1969/70 | 1858 | 3278 | 2125 | — | 3278 | 132.96 |

* Sulphate of Ammonia

TABLE B

| <i>Variety</i> | <i>Amount in Gantang</i> | | | <i>Total</i> |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | <i>1967/68</i> | <i>1968/69</i> | <i>1969/70</i> | |
| Malinja | 909 | 672 | 38½ | 1619½ |
| Mashuri | 78 | 612 | 45 | 735 |
| IR5 | — | 8 | 243½ | 251½ |
| IR8 | 10 | 7 | 25 | 42 |
| Siam 29 | 85 | — | — | 85 |
| Langsat Kuning | 40 | — | — | 40 |
| Langsat Puteh | 7 | — | — | 7 |
| Naga | — | — | 4 | 4 |
| Total | 1129 | 1299 | 356 | 2784 |

1 gantang = 5½ lbs.

(2) *Poultry Subsidy Scheme :*

The Poultry Subsidy Scheme designed to help the poor rural farmer in his protein requirement, either with eggs or meat chicken, and also to provide organic manure for his fruit trees and/or vegetables was again a phenomenal success. 202 Deep Litter Units were built during the year in various parts of the country and were issued with 50 chicks and feed mash sufficient for four months.

POULTRY SUBSIDY SCHEME — 1969

| <i>District</i> | <i>Units</i> | <i>1968</i> | <i>Number of chicks</i> | <i>Amount of Feed</i> |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Brunei/Muara | 59 | (31) | 2,950 | 531 bags |
| Belait | 36 | (252) | 1,800 | 325 „ |
| Tutong | 47 | (89) | 2,350 | 423 „ |
| Temburong | 60 | (58) | 3,000 | 540 „ |
| Total : | 202 | (430) | 10,100 | 1,819 bags |

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS

There was no State Agricultural Show in 1969. Instead there was a "Farmers Field Day" in each district.

The aims of the Farmers Field Day were: to encourage the growth and activity of the Farmers Associations: to compete amongst themselves for the various Cups and Trophies: to exhibit the various agricultural products: and to meet and exchange ideas.

Twenty-four Farmers Associations competed in the Farmers Field Day in the Brunei/Muara district and this was held in the temporary building of the S.M.M.P. Padang. In the Tutong district it was held at Muda Hashim Malay School, Bukit Bendira and a total of 23 Farmers Associations took part. In Kuala Belait, 23 Farmers Associations took parts and that at Temburong 10 Farmers Associations participated.

A further three Farmers Associations were established during the year bringing the total to 84 with a membership of 3,165 members.

ADMINISTRATION

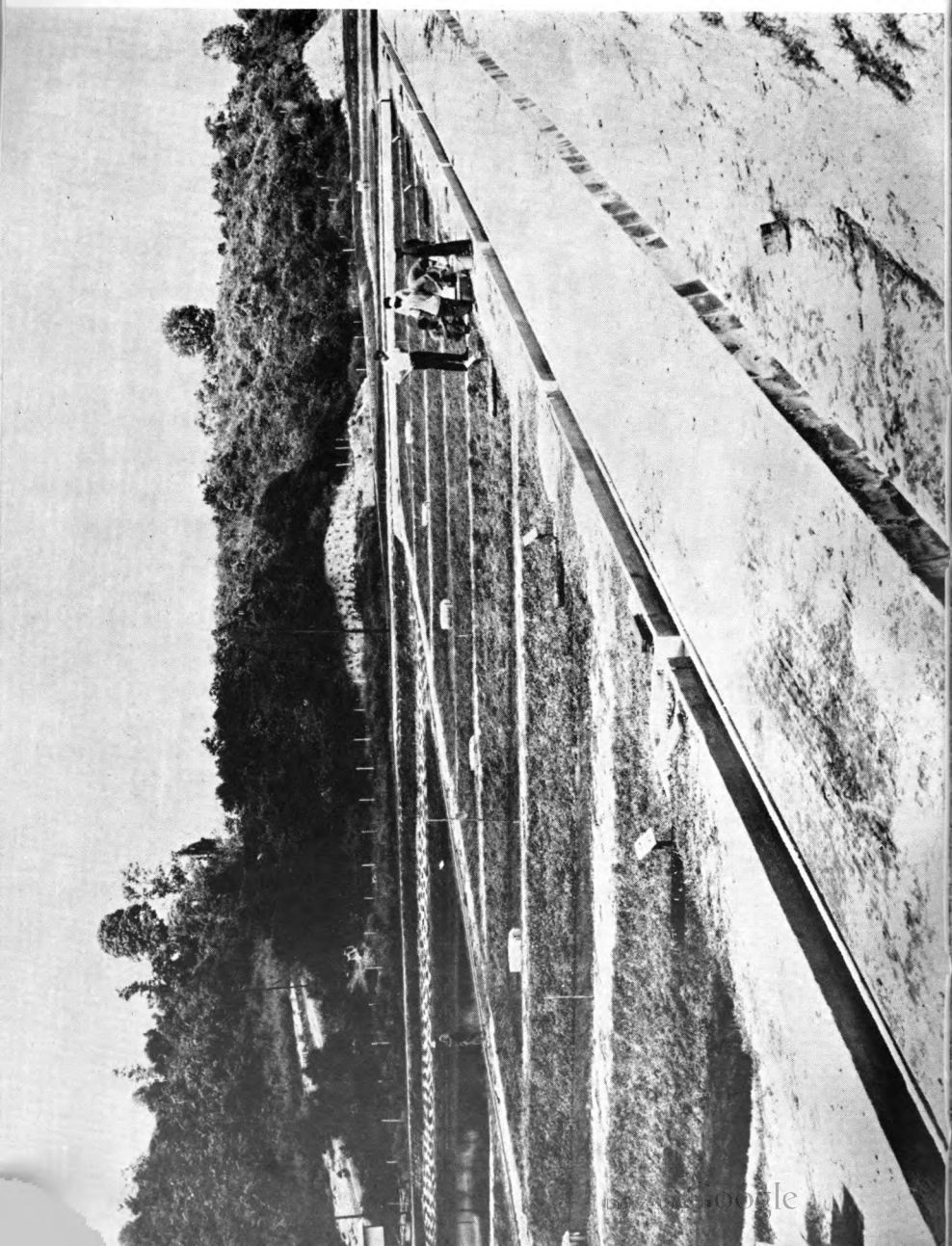
The Department of Agriculture is the branch of Government to help the Rural Community in such field as Crop Production, Crop Protection, Drainage and Irrigation, Rural Extension, Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Development Schemes in the State. The staff is made up of the following :—

| | | <i>Approved Establishment</i> | <i>Contract</i> | <i>Local</i> |
|------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| (1) | Director of Agriculture ... | (1) | one | |
| (2) | Deputy Director of Agriculture | (1) | one | |
| (3) | Principal of Agriculture School | (1) | one | |
| (4) | Soil Scientist/Chemist ... | (1) | one | |
| (5) | Plant Pathologist | (1) | one | |
| (6) | Agricultural Economist ... | (1) | one | |
| (7) | Agronomist | (1) | one | |
| (8) | Drainage and Irrigation Officer | (1) | one | |
| (9) | Agricultural Officer | (2) | two | |
| (10) | Veterinary Officer | (1) | one | |
| (11) | Entomologist | (1) | one | |
| (12) | Chief Laboratory Technician | (1) | one | |
| (13) | Assistant Agricultural Officer | (8) | one | six |
| (14) | Senior Agricultural Assistant | (9) | | seven |
| (15) | Senior Veterinary Assistant | (4) | — | four |
| (16) | Agricultural Assistant ... | (7) | — | four |
| (17) | Junior Agricultural Assistant | (18) | — | fourteen |
| (18) | Veterinary Assistant | (6) | — | four |
| (19) | Laboratory Assistant | (1) | — | one |
| (20) | Rubber Inspector | (10) | — | eight |
| (21) | Livestock Inspector | (16) | — | seven |
| (22) | Agricultural Field Inspector | (18) | — | six |
| (23) | Drainage and Irrigation Inspector | (4) | — | three |
| (24) | Plant Inspector | (2) | — | — |
| (25) | Probationer | (1) | — | — |
| (26) | Senior Technical Assistant | (1) | one | — |
| (27) | Mechanic Special Grade ... | (2) | — | one |
| (28) | Mechanic Grade I | (1) | — | one |
| (29) | Driver Special Grade | (1) | — | one |
| (30) | Driver Grade I | (6) | — | five |
| (31) | Driver Grade II | (8) | — | two |
| (32) | Outboard Driver Grade II | (4) | — | two |

Agriculture: A power tiller in operation preparing the field for padi planting. The Agriculture Department's power tillers are available for hire to farmers at very low rate per hour.



*Fishery: Sungai Jam-
bu Fish Farm. A 5½
acres of pond area for
breeding, the produc-
tion of fish fry and for
experimental purposes.*



| | | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (33) | Mandor | ... | ... | ... | (6) | — | two |
| (34) | Administrative Assistant | ... | ... | ... | (1) | — | — |
| (35) | Clerk Grade "B" Superscale I | ... | ... | ... | (1) | — | one |
| (36) | Home Demonstrator | ... | ... | ... | (2) | — | — |
| (37) | Chief Technical Supervisor | ... | ... | ... | (1) | one | — |
| (38) | Senior Technical Supervisor | ... | ... | ... | (1) | — | — |
| (39) | Clerk Grade "B" | ... | ... | ... | (9) | — | nine |
| (40) | Clerk Grade "A" | ... | ... | ... | (1) | — | one |
| (41) | Stenographer | ... | ... | ... | (1) | — | — |
| (42) | Translator | ... | ... | ... | (1) | — | — |
| (43) | Storekeeper Grade II | ... | ... | ... | (2) | — | two |
| (44) | Peon | ... | ... | ... | (5) | — | four |
| (45) | Horticulture Assistant | ... | ... | ... | (1) | — | one |

A number of staff members were sent abroad for in-service training in Malaysia and Singapore and for courses in England. Two Assistant Agricultural Officers attended the 17th International Training Courses on Rural Extension in the Netherlands.

APPENDIX "A"

RAINFALL IN INCHES OF THE VARIOUS STATIONS IN BRUNEI FOR
THE YEAR 1969

| | | <i>Labi</i> | | | <i>Brunei</i> | <i>Tem-</i> | |
|---------------|-----|---------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | <i>Kuala Belait</i> | <i>Birau</i> | <i>Kilanas</i> | <i>Town</i> | <i>burong</i> | <i>Tutong</i> |
| January | ... | 2.87 | 3.95 | 3.96 | 5.57 | 3.41 | 2.16 |
| February | ... | 2.77 | .60 | 1.36 | 1.32 | 6.93 | 3.88 |
| March | ... | 3.98 | 3.65 | 3.05 | 2.98 | 6.51 | 3.95 |
| April | ... | 7.25 | — | 2.09 | 1.18 | 4.28 | — |
| May | ... | 10.93 | 7.60 | 6.45 | 7.04 | 10.65 | 8.05 |
| June | ... | 4.37 | 3.50 | 5.05 | 4.20 | 6.94 | 12.34 |
| July | ... | 4.91 | 5.90 | 8.12 | 7.68 | 5.60 | 4.74 |
| August | ... | 6.85 | 7.35 | 8.90 | 15.60 | 11.77 | 10.98 |
| September | ... | 9.89 | 5.90 | 4.20 | 4.62 | 5.56 | 6.64 |
| October | ... | 10.93 | 7.04 | 9.13 | 11.66 | 21.86 | 12.45 |
| November | ... | 10.40 | 13.65 | 15.54 | 11.98 | 8.12 | 14.45 |
| December | ... | 15.59 | 12.64 | 10.69 | 15.76 | 17.00 | 13.45 |
| Total: | ... | 90.74 | 71.78 | 78.54 | 89.59 | 108.63 | 93.09 |
| Monthly | | | | | | | |
| Average : | | 7.56 | 5.98 | 6.55 | 7.46 | 9.05 | 7.76 |

ANNUAL TOTAL RAINFALL IN INCHES AT ITS RAINFALL STATIONS

| <i>Station</i> | <i>1963</i> | <i>1964</i> | <i>1965</i> | <i>1966</i> | <i>1967</i> | <i>1968</i> | <i>1969</i> |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Labi | | | | | | | |
| K. Belait | 138.82 | 101.72 | 168.43 | 122.54 | 101.81 | 89.29 | 99.74 |
| Birau | 114.33 | 97.43 | 114.62 | 117.45 | 96.89 | 101.17 | 71.78 |
| Tutong | 106.78 | 105.05 | 110.77 | 115.62 | 120.47 | 102.32 | 93.09 |
| Brunei Town | 107.78 | 101.23 | 133.22 | 124.35 | 124.43 | 102.77 | 89.59 |
| Kilanas | 124.60 | 93.81 | 140.10 | 119.07 | 117.03 | 93.49 | 78.54 |
| Temburong | 162.28 | 147.34 | 163.52 | 135.12 | 109.23 | 131.05 | 108.63 |

The rainfall in 1969 was well below average. The wettest months throughout the State were October, November and December.

APPENDIX "B"

THE ESTIMATED TOTAL YIELD IN GANTANGS (AND IN LONG TONS) OF WET AND
 DRY PADI IN THE STATE FOR THE 1968/1969
 SEASON

| District | Wet (Lowland) | | | Dry (Upland) | | | Total | | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Acres | Gantang | Ton | Acres | Gantang | Tons | Acres | Gantang | Tons |
| Brunei/Muara | 1,532.50 | 536,375.00 | 1,277.08 | 849.50 | 212,375.00 | 505.65 | 2,382.00 | 748,750.00 | 1,782.73 |
| Tutong | 2,348.50 | 821,975.00 | 1,957.04 | 1,530.00 | 383,000.00 | 911.90 | 3,878.50 | 1,204,975.00 | 2,868.94 |
| Belait | 1,100.00 | 385,000.00 | 916.67 | 535.00 | 133,750.00 | 318.45 | 1,635.00 | 518,750.00 | 1,235.12 |
| Temburong | 484.00 | 172,900.00 | 411.88 | 632.00 | 158,000.00 | 376.19 | 1,126.00 | 330,900.00 | 788.07 |
| Total | 5,475.00 | 1,916,250.00 | 4,562.67 | 3,546.50 | 887,125.00 | 2,112.19 | 9,021.50 | 2,803,375.00 | 6,674.86 |
| 1967-1968 | 5,329.75 + 145.25 | 1,617,862.50 + 298,387.50 | 3,852.04 + 710.63 | 3,270.25 + 276.25 | 664,912.50 + 222,212.50 | 1,583.35 + 528.84 | 8,600.00 + 421.50 | 2,272,775.00 + 530,600.00 | 5,435.39 + 1,239.47 |

Estimated Average yield for Lowland Rice — 350.00 gantang/acre.
 Estimated Average yield for Upland Rice — 250 gantang/acre
 1 gantang = 5½ lbs.

APPENDIX "C"

ESTIMATED AREA UNDER CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION
OF FOOD CROPS AND RUBBER 1968-1969

| <i>Crops</i> | | | <i>Area (acres)</i> | <i>Production</i> |
|--------------|-----|-----|---------------------|---|
| Rice | ... | ... | 9,021.50 | 6,674.86 tons |
| Sago | ... | ... | 1,667.00 | 16,736.77 piculs |
| Coconut | ... | ... | 816.00 | 560,030.00 nuts |
| Pepper | ... | ... | 53.00 | 11.11 tons |
| Rubber | ... | ... | 22,000.00 | *318.90 tons |
| | | | | *(58.48 tons estate 260.42 tons small holdings) |

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF FOOD CROPS AND RUBBER IN BRUNEI

| <i>Item</i> | | | <i>Import Quantity</i> | <i>Value</i> |
|----------------------|-----|-----|------------------------|--------------|
| | | | <i>Tons</i> | <i>\$</i> |
| Rice (Clean) | ... | ... | 4,032.52 | 2,298,230 |
| Coconuts | ... | ... | 54,774.00 | 6,912 |
| Coconut Oil | ... | ... | 202.78 | 255,210 |
| Fresh Fruits | ... | ... | 496.20 | 405,340 |
| Dried Fruits | ... | ... | 68.93 | 136,005 |
| Fresh Vegetables | ... | ... | 681.74 | 412,932 |
| Roots and Tubers | ... | ... | 33.50 | 9,566 |
| Preserved Vegetables | ... | ... | 94.55 | 248,632 |
| | | | | |
| <i>Item</i> | | | <i>Export Quantity</i> | <i>Value</i> |
| | | | <i>Tons</i> | <i>\$</i> |
| Rubber | ... | ... | 176.82 | 256,157 |
| Pepper | ... | ... | 19.35 | 59,837 |

APPENDIX "D"

PLANT, PEST AND DISEASES CONTROL MATERIALS SUPPLIED TO THE
FARMERS 1968-1969

| <i>District</i> | <i>Insecticides</i> | <i>Fungicides</i> | <i>Rat Poison</i> |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Brunei/Muara | 39 gallons | 70 lbs | 6 lbs |
| | | | 123 lbs White Phosphorus bait |
| | | | 68 lbs Zinc Phosphide |
| | | | 649 lbs Wafarin |
| Tutong | 61 gallons | 205 lbs | — |
| | | | 157 lbs White Phosphorus bait |
| | | | 606 lbs Wafarin |
| Kuala Belait | 80 gallons | 250 lbs | 8 lbs |
| | | | 25 lbs Zinc Phosphide |
| Temburong | 9 gallons | 56 lbs | 11 lbs |
| | | | 118 lbs White Phosphorus bait |
| <i>TOTAL</i> | <i>*</i> 189 gallons | <i>**</i> 581 lbs | <i>***</i> 25 lbs |
| | | | 1,746 lbs |

* Includes Malathion and Dieldrex

** Includes D.D.T., Agrocide D.P., B.H.C.

*** Includes Perenox and Copper Sandox

APPENDIX "E"

CENSUS OF LIVESTOCK — 1969

| <i>District</i> | <i>Buffaloes</i> | <i>Cattle</i> | <i>Goats</i> | <i>Pigs</i> |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| Brunei/Muara | 11,280 | 815 | 309 | 2,341 |
| Belait | 270 | 450 | 350 | 5,500 |
| Tutong | 4,150 | 950 | 375 | 2,500 |
| Temburong | 320 | 100 | 90 | 500 |
| Total | 16,020 | 2,315 | 1,124 | 10,841 |
| 1968 | 15,709 | 2,237 | 1,066 | 9,536 |

CENSUS OF POULTRY AND GEESE — 1969

| <i>District</i> | | <i>Chicken</i> | <i>Ducks</i> | <i>Geese</i> |
|-----------------|-----|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Brunei/Muara | ... | 172,150 | 6,800 | 300 |
| Belait | ... | 251,000 | 16,770 | 500 |
| Tutong | ... | 58,230 | 625 | 40 |
| Temburong | ... | 8,470 | 200 | 70 |
| Total | ... | 489,850 | 24,395 | 910 |
| 1968 | ... | 458,259 | 19,562 | 750 |

APPENDIX "F"

IMPORTS OF LIVESTOCK INTO THE STATE — 1969

| <i>Buffaloes</i> | <i>Cattle</i> | <i>Goats</i> | <i>Pigs</i> | <i>Dogs</i> | <i>Cats</i> | <i>Chicken</i> | <i>Ducks</i> | <i>Pet Birds</i> | <i>Horses</i> |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1,730 | 267 | 161 | 1,252 | 4 | 1 | 128,930 | 4,800 | 85 | 2 |

EXPORT OF LIVESTOCK FROM THE STATE — 1969

| <i>Buffalo</i> | <i>Cattle</i> | <i>Goats</i> | <i>Dogs</i> | <i>Cats</i> | <i>Chicken</i> | <i>Pet Birds</i> |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | — | 5 | 12 | 10 | 32 | 23 |

NUMBER OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN THE STATE OF BRUNEL, 1969

| <i>Buffaloes</i> | <i>Cattle</i> | <i>Goats</i> | <i>Pigs</i> |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 2,819 | 280 | 54 | 9,019 |

APPENDIX "G"

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES OF LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND EGGS IN THE STATE, 1969

| District | Buffalo Meat per head | Meat per kati | Cattle Meat per head | Meat per kati | Goat Mutton per head | Meat per kati | Pig Pork per head | Meat per kati | Chicken Egg per kati per egg | Duck Egg per kati per egg |
|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Brunei/Muara | \$500.00 | \$3.00 | \$400.00 | \$3.00 | \$45.00 | \$4.00 | \$210.00 | \$3.00 | \$2.00 | 13 cts. \$1.80 15 cts. |
| Belaït | 600.00 | 3.50 | 550.00 | 3.70 | 55.00 | 4.00 | 210.00 | 3.20 | 2.40 | 16½ cts. 1.80 17 cts. |
| Tutong | 500.00 | 3.00 | 400.00 | 3.00 | 50.00 | 3.50 | — | 2.60 | 2.20 | 15 cts. 1.50 15 cts. |
| Temburong | 500.00 | 3.00 | 450.00 | 3.00 | — | — | — | 2.20 | 2.20 | 15 cts. 1.50 15 cts. |

(b) FORESTRY

Ecological Classification :

The forests of Brunei covering 1,678 square miles, or 75% of the total area of the State may be ecologically classified under the following five types :—

- (1) *Mangrove Forests*, found at sea level and characteristically inundated at high tides, by brackish water.
- (2) *Heath Forests*, found on sandy alluvial soils usually below 100 feet above sea level but occasionally also on high altitude sand-stone ridges in Ulu Temburong.
- (3) *Peat Swamp Forests*, found along the lower reaches of the main rivers but separated by forests of types (1) or (2) from the sea.
- (4) *Mixed Dipterocarp Forests*, lying immediately above the peat swamp forests and extending up to about 4,200 feet above sea level where they give place to.
- (5) *Montane Forests*, which are found only in the S.E. of Ulu Temburong adjacent to the State border up to 6,000 feet above sea level.

An approximate ecological classification of the forests by areas (in square miles) by Forests Reserves and by State Land Forest is given hereunder:—

| <i>Type of Forests</i> | <i>Forest Reserves</i> | | <i>Total State Land</i> | <i>Type Total</i> |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) MANGROVE FOREST | Selirong Labu (pt) | 9.8 18.6 | 15 | 43.4 |
| (2) HEATH FORESTS | Badas Berakas Anduki | .1 1.2 3.5 | 14 | 18.8 |
| (3) PEAT SWAMP FORESTS | Labu (pt) Labi Hills (pt) | 15.4 37.0 | 365 | 417.4 |
| (4) MIXED DIPTEROCARP FORESTS | Labi Hills (pt) Ladan Hills (pt) Batu Apoi Peradayan | 375.0 131.0 154.0 5.1 | 466 | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----|---------|
| | | Andulau and Arboretum | 48.0 | | 1,179.1 |
| (5) | MONTANE FORESTS | Batu Apoi (pt) | 20.0 | — | 20.0 |
| | | Total (sq. Mile) | 818.7 | 860 | 1,678.7 |

General :

In brief, the State forest policy is to ensure adequate supplies of timber for internal use whilst allowing export of small quantities of sawn timber. Export of log is entirely prohibited.

There was no change in the areas under Forest Reserves (see Appendix A). The dividing of forest areas by internal boundaries continued to ensure proper supervision and exploitation of forest areas.

A total of \$5,308 was collected in Compounding and Compensation fees during the year (see Appendix B).

There were no significant changes in areas held under permit and licence during the year (see Appendix C and D). A timber Licencing Advisory Board assists the Conservator of Forests on all matters concerning the issue, cancellation and extensions of forest permits and licences.

Road extensions in the Temburong District made more forest land accessible to land transport. Rivers, however, still provide the main means for transport of logs from forest to sawmill.

Poison girdling of relics was resumed in September. 174.5 acres of Compartment 2 Andulau Forest Reserve were treated at a cost of \$17.62 per acre. The natural regeneration of desirable species especially Meranti, Keruing and Kapur is satisfactory in this compartment and as a result there is every prospect that the resultant new crop will be largely composed of these trees.

Production :

As compared with 1968 there was an increase of 2561 tons of logs making a total of 50504 tons for the year. But there was no changes in out—turn of minor forest products (see Appendix E).

With the general prohibition on export of logs and a restricted export in the quantities of sawn timber, production is closely determined by the local demand and the prices of imported sawn timber from Sarawak.

A total of 26 sawmills operated during the year. Quantities and species of logs transported to these sawmills are given in Appendix F. The total log input was 47,731 tons of 50 cubic feet and the output of sawn timber was 25,890 tons representing an average recovery of 53 per cent (see Appendix G).

The relatively large number of sawmills in relation to the small quantity of logs sawn is due to the conditions of allowing each permit or licence holder to establish a sawmill for his own requirements.

Imports :

Timber sawn from grading rejects of the export log market in Sarawak arrived steadily throughout the year at Kuala Belait from Miri. Total imports were 5,429 tons compared to 3,842 tons in 1968 (see Appendix H). Preliminary steps were taken to check imports and to replace them with home production.

Exports :

The total quantity of sawn timber exported fell to 907 tons from 1440 tons in 1968 (see Appendix I). No grading of timber exports was required for the Medang Tabac and Ramin species are normally defect-free.

Local consumption of sawn timber is given in Appendix J. Prices per ton (50 cu. ft.) for leading timbers is given in Appendix K.

FINANCE

Forest Revenue amounted to \$396,388 an increase of \$16,051 from the previous year (see Appendix L). Annual recurrent expenditure increased from \$345,752 to \$379,673 and the annual development expenditure decreased from \$44,427 to \$29,329. A financial statement is given in Appendix M.

SILVICULTURE

Species Trails :

The main objective of these trails is to investigate the suitability of the forest species for producing forest products under various prevailing local site conditions. Full records of the performance of species under trails during the year were kept and where appropriate height measurements were taken to record early height growth. All Sample Plots were maintained and measurements recorded as prescribed.

Exotic Species :

Pinus caribaea (var. *hondurensis*) was again the leading species under trail but the stage has not yet been reached where extensive plantations of this species can be recorded.

Indigenous Species :

1969 was a moderately seed year for dipterocarps, and seed of Kapur Babit (*Dryobalanops beccarii*) and Kawang or Engkabang (*Shorea macrophylla*) amongst others were collected to provide material for plantations. Kapur paya (*Dryobalanops rappa*) did not seed.

Species for Amenity Planting :

Stock of trees were laid down to provide planting material required for amenity purposes in the grounds of new buildings.

A list of seedlings in stock at Sungai Liang Nursery (subdivided as above) is given in Appendix N.

Taungya Scheme :

A start was made on 'Taungya' plantations using *Pinus caribaea* var *hondurensis*. The object of this scheme is to establish plantations immediately after the reaping of the Hill padi using labour of the farmer for planting and clearing. In each case an agreement is entered into between the Forest Department and the farmer whereby the farmer is paid 40 cents for each tree planted and further payments of 25 and 20cents per tree, 12 and 24

months after planting, provided that undergrowth has been properly cleared away from the living trees. Deductions from these payments of \$1.50 per tree may be made for each tree seedling killed through neglect of the farmer to clear.

During 1969 six areas were selected (Ulu Belait (1), Ulu Tutong (1), Labi (2) dan Sungai Liang (2)) and a total of 7,186 trees were planted. Planting was done under the supervision of Forest Department Staff. Farmers selected were Malays, Dusuns and Ibans. Inspections carried out during this year showed a very low mortality rate except where farmers had neglected to clear undergrowth.

No further Taungya plantations will be carried out until three years have elapsed when a fair assessment of the results and of the costs of this scheme will be made.

Education :

The first Brunei student to obtain B.Sc. degree in forestry in the United Kingdom was appointed to the Forest Department in December. Through the kind offices of the Director of Forestry, West Malaysia, arrangements were made for him to attend a six-months' post-graduate course in tropical forestry at the Forest Research Institute at Kepong, Selangor. Two more Brunei students are scheduled to complete their university degree courses in Forestry next year, one from the United Kingdom and one from the Philippines. The two Forest Guards attended the Forest School at Kepong.

Research :

Work was continued in laying out the Arboretum as a centre for study of local trees. Ninety five different trees were given their Botanical names by Dr. J. A. R. Anderson, Forest Research Officer, Sarawak, and labelled, as were other trees which were identified by Forest Department Staff. Twenty species of local timber trees, not found to occur naturally in the Arboretum, were collected and planted therein in order to increase the range of representation. The Arboretum was divided up into sections by paths, and direction posts were erected.

ADMINISTRATION

It was with the deep regret that the whole Forest Department Staff learnt the death of Mr. C. G. Merton who was Conservator of Forests from 1965 to 1968.

Throughout 1969, Mr. I. P. Tamworth, Silviculturist, acted as Conservator of Forests.

A new post of Plantation Officer was approved in the 1969 Estimates with the specific duties of supervising staff engaged in Nursery and Plantation work.

The Staff as at 31st December, 1969 was as follows:—

| <i>Appointment</i> | <i>Approved Establishment</i> | | <i>Staff</i> | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | <i>1968</i> | <i>1969</i> | <i>1968</i> | <i>1969</i> |
| Conservator of Forests | 1 | 1 | 1 | Vacant |
| Silviculturist | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| District Forest Officer | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Plantation Officer | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Sub-Assistant Conservator | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Forest Rangers Grade I | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Forest Rangers Grade II | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Foresters | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Forest Guards | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Forest Labourers | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Chief Clerk | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Clerk Grade 'B' | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Clerk Grade 'A' | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Draughtsman | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Translator | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Driver/Mechanic | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Vehicle Driver | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Outboard Drivers | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Peons | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>77</i> | <i>79</i> | <i>77</i> | <i>78</i> |

Buildings :

No new buildings were completed for the Department during 1969. The H.Q. and District Office staff moved into the adjacent office formerly occupied by the State Stores Department.

APPENDIX A

AREAS IN ACRES OF CONSTITUTED FOREST RESERVES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1969

| <i>District</i> | <i>Constituted Reserve</i> | <i>Area in Acres on 1.1.69</i> | <i>Area in Acres on 31.12.69</i> | <i>Number of Notification</i> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Belait | ... | 236,000 | 236,000 | 38/1950 |
| Belait | ... | 2,264 | 2,264 | 114/1948 |
| Belait | ... | 65 | 65 | 133/1948 |
| Belait | ... | 56 | 56 | 71/1948 |
| Belait/Tutong | ... | 30,690 | 30,690 | 64/1940 |
| Tutong | ... | 84,000 | 84,000 | 79/1951 |
| Brunei | ... | 860 | 860 | 161/1957 |
| Temburong | ... | 111,500 | 111,500 | 247/1957 |
| Temburong | ... | 6,175 | 6,175 | 29/1948 |
| Temburong | ... | 22,200 | 22,200 | 50/1954 |
| Temburong | ... | 2,650 | 2,650 | 192/1953 |
| <i>TOTAL</i> | | 523,460 | 523,460 | |

PRODUCTION

PRODUCTION

APPENDIX B

FOREST OFFENCES

| <i>District</i> | <i>Section/Rule</i> | <i>Cases</i> | <i>Compounding Fees</i> | <i>Compensation</i> |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Belait | 4(2) | 2 | \$5.00 | — |
| | 4(1)(a) | 6 | — | \$3,857.09 |
| Tutong | 4(1)(a) | 2 | — | 466.00 |
| Brunei | 4(1)(a) | 1 | — | 1,080.00 |
| TOTAL | | 10 | \$5.00 | \$5,303.09 |

APPENDIX C

ACREAGE UNDER PERMITS

| <i>FOREST RESERVE</i> | <i>As on 1.1.1969</i> | <i>Cancelled 1969</i> | <i>Issued 1969</i> | <i>As on 31.21.1969</i> |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| TIMBER | | | | |
| Peradayan Forest Reserve | 1,777 | — | — | 1,777 |
| Ladan Hills Forest Reserve | 8,241 | 312 | 368 | 8,297 |
| Labu Forest Reserve | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| Labi Hills Forest Reserve | 4,682 | — | — | 4,682 |
| Andulau Forest Reserve | 1,268 | — | 1,089 | 2,357 |
| TOTAL | 16,128 | 472 | 1,617 | 17,273 |
| FIREWOOD, POLES ETC. | | | | |
| Labu Forest Reserve | 3,743 | — | — | 3,743 |
| Selirong Forest Reserve | 1,968 | — | — | 1,968 |
| TOTAL | 5,711 | — | — | 5,711 |

APPENDIX D

ACREAGE UNDER LICENCES

| <i>DISTRICT</i> | | | <i>As on 1.1.1969</i> | <i>Cancelled 1969</i> | <i>Issued 1969</i> | <i>As on 31.21.1969</i> |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| TIMBER | | | | | | |
| Temburong | ... | ... | 23,079 | — | 640 | 23,719 |
| Brunei | ... | ... | 440 | — | — | 440 |
| Tutong | ... | ... | 55,472 | 1,068 | — | 54,404 |
| Belait | ... | ... | 78,301 | — | — | 78,301 |
| TOTAL | ... | ... | 157,292 | 1,068 | 640 | 156,864 |
| FIREWOOD, POLES ETC. | | | | | | |
| Temburong | ... | ... | — | — | 372 | 372 |
| Brunei | ... | ... | 573 | 406 | — | 167 |
| Tutong | ... | ... | 1,060 | — | — | 1,060 |
| TOTAL | ... | ... | 1,633 | 406 | 372 | 1,599 |

APPENDIX E

(a) OUTTURN IN CUBIC FEET OF TIMBER AND FUEL DURING 1969

| FORESTS | Heavy Hardwood Round | Other Timber Round | Total Timber Round | Poles (Nos.) Mangrove | Other | Mangrove | Firewood Other | Charcoal (Piculs) |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Forest Reserves | 97,930 | 466332 | 564262 | 36288 | — | 22810 | — | 10622 |
| Other Forests | *298214 | †1662721 | 1960935 | 550 | 35785 | 11853 | 27297 | — |
| TOTAL | 396144 | 2129053 | 2525197 | 36838 | 35785 | 34663 | 27297 | 10622 |

* Includes 150 cu. ft. for the equivalent of 116 cu. ft. hand sawn timber.

† Includes 1000 cu. ft. for the equivalent of 828 cu. ft. hand sawn timber.

(b) OUTTURN OF MINOR PRODUCE DURING 1969

| FORESTS | Gedah Jelutong (Piculs) | Royalty (\$) | Rattans (Piculs) | Royalty (\$) | Nibong (Nos.) | Royalty (\$) |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Forest Reserves | ... | 5302 | 101.20 | 50.70 | — | — |
| Other Forests | ... | 10611 | 339.45 | 204.58 | 100 | 4.00 |
| TOTAL | ... | 15913 | 440.65 | 255.28 | 100 | 4.00 |

(1 picul = 133 lbs.)

SUMMARY

| SAWMILL | Breakdowns | | RESAWS | | POWER AND H.P. | |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------------|--------------|
| | Rack | Band | Circular | Band | Electric | Oil |
| BRUNEI DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 1. Haji Ibrahim b. P.P. Wangsa | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 110 |
| TEMBURONG DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 2. Haji Ibrahim b. P.P. Wangsa | — | 2 | — | — | — | 76 |
| 3. Law Ming Guan | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 180 |
| 4. Tang Liang Kiat | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 40 |
| 5. Haji Ismail bin Haji Ahmad | — | 1 | — | — | — | 40 |
| 6. Pg. Othman bin Pg. Kambar | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 138 |
| TUTONG DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 7. Brunei Timber Company | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 80 |
| 8. Razali Brothers | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 120 |
| 9. Chan Siew Kee | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 45 |
| 10. Hj. A. Hamid b. Hj. Saidi | — | 2 | — | — | — | 46 |
| 11. Haji Abang b. Hj. Raman | 1 | — | — | — | — | 40 |
| 12. Hup Cheong Timber Co. | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 93 |
| 13. Pehin Hong Kok Tin | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 120 |
| 14. Kilang Papan Pepakan | — | 2 | — | — | — | 88 |
| 15. Sharikat A. M. Mohammad | — | 2 | — | — | — | 40 |
| BELAIT DISTRICT | | | | | | |
| 16. Hiap Hong (Bukit Puan) | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 120 |
| 17. Sin Fook Lee Sawmill | 1 | — | — | — | — | 120 |
| 18. Yong Lee Lee Sawmill | — | 2 | — | — | 80 | — |
| 19. Lim Kah Kee | — | — | 2 | — | — | 64 |
| 20. Shing Yip Sawmill | 1 | — | 3 | — | 160 | — |
| 21. Yick Hin Sawmill | 1 | — | 3 | — | 155 | — |
| 22. Hiap Hong (Seria) | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 140 |
| 23. Lo Ah Khiun | — | — | 2 | — | — | 93 |
| 24. Liew Khim (Bang Tajok) | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 94 |
| 25. Liew Khim (Liang Shin Sml.) | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 120 |
| 26. Pg. Haji Wahab | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 120 |
| 27. Liew Thien Tet | 1 | — | 2 | — | 9 | 98 |
| TOTAL | 18 | 16 | 31 | 3 | 395 | 2,225 |

SECTION

ANNEX G

OF SAWMILLS

| <i>LABOUR</i> | | | | | | <i>Log In put tons 50 cu. ft.</i> | <i>Sawn Out turn tons 50 cu. ft.</i> | <i>Recovery</i> |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---|--|-----------------|
| <i>Malay</i> | <i>Chinese</i> | <i>Iban</i> | <i>Dusun</i> | <i>Others</i> | <i>Total</i> | | | |
| 2 | 25 | — | — | — | 27 | 776 | 349 | 45% |
| 4 | 4 | — | — | — | 8 | 1,609 | 1,065 | 66% |
| 4 | 15 | — | — | — | 19 | 1,166 | 693 | 59% |
| 9 | — | — | — | — | 9 | 1,060 | 657 | 62% |
| 2 | 7 | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | — |
| 5 | 16 | 6 | — | 4 | 31 | 982 | 504 | 51% |
| — | 6 | 4 | — | 15 | 25 | 1,587 | 948 | 60% |
| 3 | 15 | 7 | — | — | 25 | 2,065 | 900 | 43% |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | — | 2 | 10 | 822 | 341 | 41% |
| 3 | 9 | 5 | — | 3 | 20 | 2,975 | 1,913 | 64% |
| 2 | 5 | 3 | — | 5 | 15 | 1,841 | 1,318 | 71% |
| 2 | 8 | 1 | — | 12 | 23 | 1,184 | 618 | 52% |
| 1 | 6 | 3 | — | 2 | 12 | 1,448 | 938 | 65% |
| — | 12 | 12 | — | — | 24 | 2,716 | 1,791 | 66% |
| — | 7 | 5 | — | — | 12 | 710 | 552 | 78% |
| 1 | 7 | 10 | — | 1 | 19 | 1,439 | 688 | 48% |
| — | 5 | 6 | — | — | 11 | 725 | 431 | 47% |
| 1 | 7 | 4 | — | — | 12 | 1,004 | 575 | 57% |
| 4 | 8 | — | — | 5 | 17 | 505 | 297 | 59% |
| 1 | 13 | 30 | — | 4 | 48 | 3,426 | 1,366 | 40% |
| 29 | 13 | 4 | — | 4 | 50 | 2,493 | 1,058 | 42% |
| — | 18 | 14 | — | — | 32 | 3,064 | 1,467 | 48% |
| 2 | 10 | 15 | — | — | 27 | 421 | 189 | 45% |
| — | 11 | 16 | — | — | 27 | 1,496 | 793 | 53% |
| 2 | 29 | 25 | — | 3 | 45 | 3,764 | 2,076 | 55% |
| 7 | 10 | 10 | — | 20 | 48 | 3,846 | 1,792 | 47% |
| 3 | 15 | 15 | — | — | 46 | 4,616 | 2,661 | 58% |
| 92 | 284 | 197 | — | 80 | 651 | 47,731 | 25,890 | 53% |

APPENDIX H

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS OF SAWN TIMBER BY SPECIES
AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1969

(in tons of 50 cubic feet)

| <i>SPECIES</i> | | | | | | <i>SARAWAK</i> |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| Alan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,843.5 |
| Kapur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 753.4 |
| Meranti | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 369.8 |
| Keruing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 106.5 |
| Belian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 159.8 |
| Selangan batu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46.4 |
| Ramin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13.4 |
| Other species | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 136.1 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | 5,428.9 |

Declared value \$332,753.45.

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS OF SAWN TIMBER BY SPECIES AND COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION, 1969
(IN TONS OF 50 CU. FEET)

| SPECIES | Sarawak | Sabah | Australia | United Kingdom | Germany | Holland | Total |
|--------------|---------|-------|-----------|----------------|---------|---------|-------|
| Alan | 8.3 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.3 |
| Kapur | 42.3 | — | — | — | — | — | 42.3 |
| Meranti | 88.6 | — | — | — | — | — | 88.6 |
| Keruing | 200.1 | — | — | — | — | — | 200.1 |
| Ramin | 76.7 | 6.7 | — | 74.3 | 204.7 | 125.4 | 487.8 |
| Medang tabac | 21.9 | — | 58.4 | — | — | — | 80.3 |
| TOTAL | 437.9 | 6.7 | 58.4 | 74.3 | 204.7 | 125.4 | 907.4 |

Declared value \$113,422.89

CHARCOAL

1,116 piculs of Charcoal were exported to Sarawak.

Declared value \$10,044.00.

JELUTONG

1,885 piculs of Jelutong were exported to Singapore.

Declared value \$161,605.50.

(1 picul = 133 lbs.)

APPENDIX J

TIMBER PRODUCTION AND MOVEMENT (IN TONS OF 50 CU. FEET)

| | HEAVY HARDWOODS | | | MEDIUM HARDWOODS | | | LIGHT HARDWOODS | | | | | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|---------|----------------|------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|----------|--|-------|--|
| | All species | Kapur2 Bukit | Kapur Paya | Keruing | Meranti | Red Meranti | Other Meranti | Alan | Ramin | Medang Tabac | Others | | | |
| SAWN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SAWMILL PRODUCTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belaït District | 943.5 | 1,121.9 | 331.8 | 1,693.2 | 1,688.0 | 554.5 | 5,302.8 | 709.7 | .4 | 956.0 | 13,301.8 | | | |
| Tutong District | 414.1 | 1,092.9 | 156.0 | 1,691.9 | 728.6 | 2,435.9 | 96.0 | 110.4 | 1,045.1 | 1,548.4 | 9,319.3 | | | |
| Brunei District | — | — | — | — | — | 6.5 | — | 230.4 | — | 112.3 | 349.2 | | | |
| Temburong District | 311.6 | 504.9 | — | 538.0 | 1,418.1 | 128.3 | — | — | — | 25.0 | 2,919.4 | | | |
| TOTAL Sawmill Production | 1,669.2 | 2,719.7 | 487.8 | 3,923.1 | 3,834.7 | 3,118.7 | 5,398.8 | 1,050.5 | 1,045.5 | 2,641.7 | 25,889.7 | | | |
| HAND SAWN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL Sawn Production | 1,785.2 | 2,719.7 | 487.8 | 3,923.1 | 3,834.7 | 3,118.7 | 5,398.8 | 1,050.5 | 1,045.5 | 3,469.7 | 26,833.7 | | | |
| SAWN IMPORTS | 206.2* | 708.0 | 45.4 | 106.5 | — | 369.8 | 3,843.5 | 13.4 | — | 136.1 | 5,428.9 | | | |
| SAWN EXPORTS | 12.6 | — | 29.7 | 200.1 | — | 886. | 9.3 | 487.8 | 80.3 | — | 907.4 | | | |
| Sawmill Sawn Stocks on 31.12.69 | 402.1 | 266.5 | 122.2 | 650.7 | 271.8 | 307.0 | 555.5 | 527.5 | 9.3 | 399.3 | 3,529.6 | | | |
| Sawmill Sawn Stocks on 1. 1.69 | 357.2 | 324.5 | 25.5 | 235.9 | 175.2 | 353.8 | 428.9 | 287.4 | 228.3 | 123.2 | 2,539.5 | | | |
| LOCAL USE (SAWN) | 1,915.9 | 3,485.8 | 406.8 | 3,413.8 | 3,738.1 | 3,446.7 | 9,107.4 | 336.0 | 1,184.5 | 3,329.7 | 30,364.7 | | | |

Note: * Includes 159.8 tons of Belian Sawn Timber.
64,480 pieces of Belian shingles were imported during 1969.

APPENDIX K

LOCAL TIMBER PRICES

| DESCRIPTION AND SIZES | HEAVY HARDWOODS | | MEDIUM HARDWOODS | | LIGHT HARDWOODS | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | <i>Selangan Batu Resak</i> (1) | <i>Kapur Bukit</i> (2) | <i>Kapur Paya</i> (2) | <i>Keruing</i> (3) | <i>Meranti</i> (4) | <i>Mixed Light Hardwoods</i> (5) |
| 1. Berotices under 2" x 3" ... | B\$320 | B\$210 | B\$175 | B\$170 | B\$170 | B\$150 |
| 2. Scantlings 2" x 3" up to 4" x 4" ... | 320 | 210 | 175 | 175 | 170 | 150 |
| 3. Scantlings 2" x 5" over to 54 square inches cross-section inclusive but under 9" width ... | 320 | 210 | 175 | 170 | 170 | 150 |
| 4. Boards $\frac{3}{4}$ " up to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick and 4" to 8" wide inclusive ... | 350 | 210 | 175 | 175 | 170 | 150 |
| 5. Boards under $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick and 4" to 8" wide inclusive ... | 350 | 220 | 190 | 190 | 60 | 55 |
| 6. Boards and Planks 1" up to 6" thick and 9" to 12" wide inclusive ... | 300 | 220 | 190 | 190 | 180 | 160 |
| 7. Boards under 1" thick and 9" to 12" wide inclusive ... | 350 | 220 | 190 | 190 | 180 | 160 |
| 8. Logs for sawing ... | 100 | 75 | 65 | 60 | 180 | 160 |

U S E S

- (1) Heavy structural work, bridges and wharfing timber (specially for fenders and in contact with set); houses posts.
- (2) A good building timber especially for window and door frames and flooring.
- (3) A strong building timber especially for posts, beams and roofing, but cannot be painted as oil may subsequently exude from the surface. A very hard wearing timber suitable for temporary retvetting but not permanently durable in contact with ground unless treated. Absorbs preservative easily.
- (4) Light constructional timber for housing, doors, panelling and cladding. Used also for furniture and fixtures.
- (5) All temporary light constructional work and especially for shuttering and casing.

APPENDIX L

STATEMENT OF REVENUE IN DOLLARS BY DISTRICT, 1969

| DISTRICT | | | Timber and Poles | Firewood and Charcoal | Minor Forest Produce Jelutong | Others | Compensation and Fines | Other Sources | Total |
|----------------------|-----|-----|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|------------------|---------|
| | | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Brunei and Temburong | ... | ... | 62,607 | 3,784 | 3,050 | 700 | 1,080 | 906 | 72,127 |
| Belaït | ... | ... | 204,615 | 68 | 10,454 | 509 | 3,862 | 2,698 | 222,206 |
| Tutong | ... | ... | 98,096 | 288 | 2,409 | 4 | 466 | 792 | 102,055 |
| TOTAL | ... | ... | 365,318 | 4,140 | 15,913 | 1,213 | 5,408 | 4,396 | 396,388 |

APPENDIX N

The following tree seedlings were in the Nursery at Sungai Liang on 31st December, 1969.

Species Trials

(a) *Exotics :*

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| <i>Albizzia falcata</i> | ... | ... | ... | 80 |
| <i>Araucaria klinkii</i> | ... | ... | ... | 383 |
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> | ... | ... | ... | 128 |
| <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> | ... | ... | ... | 200 |
| <i>Pinus caribaea</i> (var <i>Hondurensis</i>) | ... | ... | ... | 16,620 |
| <i>Terminalia brassii</i> | ... | ... | ... | 110 |

(b) *Indigenous :*

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| <i>Agathis alba</i> | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| <i>Dryobalanops</i> spp. | ... | ... | ... | 6,527 |
| <i>Melaleuca leucodendron</i> | ... | ... | ... | 120 |
| <i>Shorea</i> spp. <i>Selangor</i> | ... | ... | ... | 450 |
| <i>Shorea</i> spp. <i>Kawang</i> | ... | ... | ... | 586 |

Amenity Planting

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| <i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> | ... | ... | ... | 400 |
| <i>Callistris intratropica</i> | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| <i>Cassia fistula</i> (<i>Indian Laburnum</i>) | ... | ... | ... | 200 |
| <i>Casuarina sumatrana</i> | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| <i>Fragraea fragrans</i> (<i>Tembusu</i>) | ... | ... | ... | 72 |
| <i>Peltophorum</i> spp. (<i>Yellow flame</i>) | ... | ... | ... | 290 |
| <i>Spathodea companulata</i> (<i>Tulip tree</i>) | ... | ... | ... | 270 |

| | | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,536 |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|

(c) LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

All land which has not been alienated is deemed to be State land. The present Land Code, which came into force in September, 1909, provided for the registration of titles to land issued prior to its enactment and for the grant of titles thereafter by the Resident whose powers were transferred to the Sultan in Council when the present constitution was enacted in 1959. All such titles are registered in the five District Lands Offices in accordance with the principles of the Torrens system. They are subject to general conditions such as the fact that they convey a surface right only and that the Government reserves the right to all minerals, to remove earth, clay, gravel, etc. required for public purposes and to make roads and to lay pipes and telephone lines across the land. Special conditions, specifying how the land shall be used can be and usually are endorsed on titles. If no special conditions are laid down the Code requires the land to be used solely for agricultural purposes. Only token rents are charged, except in some commercial areas, and a small premium is charged if the land has road frontage and when there are unexhausted improvements on it.

Alienation of State land virtually ceased in 1954 when it was found that a considerable backlog of applications, covering the period 1936-54, had accumulated which would take many years to clear. A number of applications were cleared before it was decided not to proceed any further until development plans have been approved for the State.

It is estimated that less than 2% of the area of the State has been alienated under the Land Code and some 7500 acres (0.005% of the State Land) is occupied temporarily by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company in Belait under their Petroleum Mining agreement with the Government.

An appreciable amount for farming of short-term crops, particularly rice, is done by holders of Temporary Occupation Licences. 1199 licences were granted for a total of 3319 acres, the comparative figures for 1968 are 1190 and 4110 respectively. Temporary Occupation Licences are also granted for the removal of stone,

gravel, sand, etc. Income from fees, not including royalties for taking stone, etc. was \$8,360, as compared with \$7,623 during the previous years.

All mortgaging of land to non-citizens, leasing and transfers of land to non-citizens and changes of the tenure conditions imposed when land grants were made require the prior approval of His Highness the Sultan in Council. All mortgages registered so far have been to Bank, so required approval. There were 122 during the year as compared with 161 during 1968.

Acquisition of land for public purposes, mostly for development projects, continued to take up much of the time of the Lands Staff. Some 86 pieces of private land were acquired during the year at a cost of \$2,363,180. Acquisition by agreement is very rarely possible and the procedure prescribed by the Land Acquisition Enactment, Cap. 41, is, of necessity, time and labour consuming.

There was no departmental reorganisation during the year, the Brunei/Muara District being the responsibility of the Lands Department and the Lands work of the other three Districts being done by the District Administration with the Commissioner of Lands acting in an advisory capacity.

(d) FISHERIES

Marine Fisheries :

The mostly traditional fishing methods applied by Brunei fishermen produce approximately 2,000 short tons of fish and prawns per annum and no significant increase can be expected until the fisheries has been re-organized. Plans for the modernization of Brunei's marine fisheries have been drawn up and are now being studied by Government.

Brunei's fishermen caught 3,720,828 lbs of fish and 588,072 lbs of prawns in 1969. Although the total of fish and prawns sold in Brunei's markets was slightly below that of last year, the percentage of fish and prawns caught by Brunei fishermen increased from 66% to 71% in 1969.

By far the most common fish to be found in the markets was again Rumahan (*Rastrelliger kanagurta*, a mackerel). This species made up 63% of all fish sold in the markets.

64% of all marketable fish was sold in Brunei Town, 24% in Seria and 12% in Kuala Belait. Sales of fish in Tutong remained small. Prices varied, but were not significantly higher than in 1968. The total market value of fish sold in the three markets was B\$3,161,775.49.

Details of catches, their origin and value and of fishing gear licensed are given in tables I to V.

Research :

Regular water sampling was carried out at 6 stations throughout the year and temperature, salinity, pH, phosphate, dissolved oxygen and turbidity recorded. Regular plankton samples were also collected and analysed.

The Fisheries Officer continued his work on the biology of prawns in Brunei Bay and River with special emphasis on their reproduction. He also analysed stomach contents and recorded length frequencies of Rumahan, the commercially most important species of fish.

Freshwater Fisheries :

Most of Brunei's 87 fish ponds are too small, too deep, not drainable and, therefore, rather unproductive. It is hoped that farmers can be encouraged to build proper ponds in the future and the Government Sungai Jambu Fish Farm which was completed at the end of the year will be used for practical demonstrations on the construction of ponds and proper pond management. The new fish farm has $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of pond area and will also be used for the production of fish fry and for experimental purposes.

Administration :

The Churchill Memorial, now under construction, will, amongst other features, contain the new fisheries offices and a public aquarium. A Head Aquarist was recruited during the year and sent overseas for practical on-the-job training in all aspects of aquarium management. He will spend 6 months in the aquarium of the London Zoo and six months in the Exotarium of the Frankfurt Zoo.

The staff of the Department is as follows :

- 1 State Fisheries Officer
- 1 Fisheries Officer
- 1 Fisheries Licensing Officer
- 6 Fisheries Inspectors
- 1 Clerk Grade 'B'
- 2 Fishermen
- 1 Fish Farm Assistant
- 1 Head Aquarist
- 1 Driver
- 1 Outboard Driver
- 1 Peon

TABLE I

FISH AND PRAWNS AVAILABLE IN THE MARKETS OF THE STATE IN
1969 (WEIGHT IN LBS.)

| <i>Months</i> | <i>Brunei Town</i> | <i>Seria</i> | <i>Kuala Belait</i> |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| January | 343,855 | 131,455 | 59,035 |
| February | 266,128 | 111,285 | 62,908 |
| March | 292,086 | 115,438 | 54,511 |
| April | 304,678 | 85,865 | 56,264 |
| May | 314,209 | 97,458 | 28,313 |
| June | 280,764 | 67,883 | 56,662 |
| July | 252,552 | 67,661 | 51,595 |
| August | 171,228 | 112,908 | 39,696 |
| September | 174,547 | 89,056 | 42,823 |
| October | 266,025 | 103,588 | 44,018 |
| November | 146,790 | 74,681 | 30,591 |
| December | 217,145 | 55,623 | 27,192 |
| Total | 3,030,007 | 1,112,901 | 553,608 |

Total for the State : 4,696,516 lbs.; 2,348 s.t.

TABLE II

ORIGIN OF FISH AND PRAWNS AVAILABLE IN THE MARKETS OF THE
STATE IN 1969 (WEIGHTS IN LBS.)

| <i>Months</i> | <i>Brunei</i> | <i>Sarawak</i> | <i>Sabah</i> | <i>Singapore</i> |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| January | 243,877 | 120,790 | 146,200 | 23,478 |
| February | 239,639 | 55,886 | 135,528 | 9,268 |
| March | 304,299 | 38,068 | 118,546 | 1,122 |
| April | 326,952 | 42,194 | 77,661 | — |
| May | 376,770 | 27,632 | 35,578 | — |
| June | 343,201 | 19,373 | 39,819 | 2,916 |
| July | 295,835 | 20,796 | 26,183 | 28,994 |
| August | 231,689 | 36,649 | 30,777 | 24,717 |
| September | 184,152 | 27,540 | 67,318 | 27,416 |
| October | 350,855 | 10,109 | 36,436 | 16,231 |
| November | 198,866 | 14,384 | 26,862 | 11,950 |
| December | 196,718 | 19,824 | 74,081 | 9,337 |
| Total | 3,292,853 | 433,245 | 814,989 | 155,429 |

TABLE III

MARKET VALUE OF FISH AND PRAWNS SOLD IN THE MARKETS OF
THE STATE IN 1969

| <i>Months</i> | <i>Brunei Town</i> | <i>Seria</i> | <i>Kuala Belait</i> |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| January | \$ 197,706.02 | \$111,800.73 | \$ 47,688.57 |
| February | 163,577.26 | 85,157.02 | 43,918.59 |
| March | 192,077.75 | 88,243.37 | 38,262.10 |
| April | 199,277.65 | 56,968.59 | 40,977.97 |
| May | 156,685.69 | 70,301.80 | 19,707.32 |
| June | 126,605.74 | 53,863.03 | 49,969.00 |
| July | 130,285.36 | 58,664.79 | 37,040.30 |
| August | 131,564.84 | 91,382.91 | 29,694.20 |
| September | 110,564.08 | 82,721.34 | 40,670.95 |
| October | 141,066.43 | 89,751.08 | 35,585.73 |
| November | 115,375.90 | 69,100.51 | 33,383.44 |
| December | 140,810.03 | 56,416.55 | 24,908.85 |
| Total | \$1,805,596.75 | \$914,371.72 | \$441,807.02 |

Total for Brunei : B\$3,161,775.49

TABLE IV

ESTIMATED TOTAL OF FISH PRODUCTION IN BRUNEI IN 1969
(WEIGHTS IN LBS.)

| | <i>Fish</i> | <i>Prawns</i> |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| All recorded markets | 2,761,169 | 531,684 |
| Tutong | 55,223 | — |
| Temburong | 27,611 | 5,316 |
| Subsistence Consumption | 766,080 | 51,072 |
| Freshwater Fisheries | 110,745 | — |
| | 3,720,828 | 588,072 |

Estimated total production, Brunei: 4,308,900 lbs.; 2,154 short tons.

TABLE V

DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF LICENSED FISHING GEAR IN 1969 AND IN COMPARISON WITH 1968

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Finding Gear Description</i> | <i>Brunei Town Muara and Tutong</i> | <i>Seria and Kuala Belait</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Increase + or Decrease — on 1968</i> |
|-------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|
| Lintau | Shoal Water fish traps | 70 | — | 70 | 30 — |
| Pukat | Small Hauling nets | 12 | 6 | 18 | 14 — |
| Kabat | Small fish traps | 1 | — | 1 | 5 — |
| Kilong | Deep water fish traps | 19 | — | 19 | 5 — |
| Rantau | Large drift nets | 11 | 30 | 41 | 5 — |
| Tambak | Small set nets | 1 | — | 1 | Nil |
| Tabeh | Small drag nets | — | — | — | Nil |
| Andang | Bottom set nets | 184 | 14 | 198 | 15 — |
| Slambau | Watched lift nets | — | — | — | Nil |
| Anchau | Similar to drag nets | — | — | — | Nil |
| Panau | Scoop nets | — | 1 | 1 | Nil |
| Rawai | Long Lines | — | — | — | Nil |
| Rambat | Cast nets | 7 | — | 7 | Nil |
| Paguyot | Sea shore seine nets | 3 | — | 3 | Nil |
| Pukat Rimau | Trawl nets | 3 | — | 3 | 1 — |
| Bubu | Sea fish traps | 240 | 360 | 700 | 460 — |
| Pukat Duai | Large hauling nets | 1 | — | 1 | Nil |

(e) MINING

(i) BRUNEI SHELL PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED

A. Onshore State Lands :

During the year, three light oil wells and one heavy oil well were drilled in the Seria field. An intensive well repair and re-completion programme was carried out. Supplementary recovery projects by crestal water injection continued in five reservoirs, three of which have yielded additional oil as a result.

A seismic survey, covering 50 km, has been carried out to further appraise the Supplemental Agreement area, South and East of the Seria field. At year's end an exploration well was being drilled to investigate a possible extension of the Seria field. An Australian drilling company "Oil Drilling and Exploration (WA) Pty. Ltd.", was contracted to drill this well.

B. Offshore State Lands :

During the year, nine appraisal wells were drilled in the South West Ampa field : seven wells from platform Ampa Drilling Platform-3 and two isolated wells with drilling unit SEDCO-A. Five outlying wells which had not yet been connected to the gathering facilities in 1968, were brought into production during 1969.

During December an additional drilling string was introduced in the field and started drilling from platform Ampa Drilling Platform-4. This string is different from the existing platform rig in so far as derrick and drawworks are installed on a relatively smaller platform and all supporting equipment like generators, pumps, etc. are contained in a tender moored to the platform.

A seismic survey, covering 217 km, was carried out in shallow waters northeast of the Seria field. Another 1370 km of profiles were covered in both offshore agreement areas by a marine seismic party, equipped with an airgun energy source. Three exploration wells were drilled, of which two were abandoned and one well Fairley-2 was completed. A fourth exploration well was being drilled at the year's end.

(ii) **SUNRAY BORNEO OIL COMPANY INCORPORATED**

After completing a survey for road building and drilling locations in December, 1968, the road building for access to two drilling locations for wildcat exploratory tests was completed in early 1969.

A drilling contractor, Oil Drilling and Exploration (Borneo) Pty. Ltd., was employed to do the drilling. The drilling equipment arrived in Brunei on April 10, 1969, and drilling was commenced on the Birau No. 1 on April 24, 1969. This test was completed and plugged as a dry hole with no commercial shows of oil or gas on June 10, 1969.

On June 18, 1969, drilling was commenced on the Birau No. 2, and this test was completed and plugged as a dry hole with no commercial shows of oil or gas on September, 1969.

On completion of these two dry holes, the services of the drilling contractor were terminated, and Company's expatriate personnel were returned to the U.S.A.

Additional evaluation of the results of the drilling program was commenced on the arrival of these personnel in the United States and will continue in 1970.

(iii) **ASHLAND OIL COMPANY**

The Company opened an office in Brunei Town in 1969 and began preliminary work in connection with a proposed exploratory program in the State. The Company's Mining Agreement with the Government of Brunei covered 1454 square miles including parts of Belait, Tutong, and the Brunei-Muara Districts, as well as Temburong and the Brunei portion of the Brunei Bay. In addition, the concession covered some off-shore area.

In July, bids were invited on the seismic program to be conducted, with the contract eventually being let to Geophysical Services International, an American Company with offices in Singapore.

Rentis cutting began on October 1st, in the Labi Area and actual seismic surveying began on 1st November.

By the 31st December approximately 175 kilometers of rentis had been cut and 75 kilometers of seismic lines had been shot, all in the Labi Area.

(f) GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

All the rocks in Brunei are sedimentary in origin and have been deposited almost continuously in a large, rapidly subsiding basin or geosyncline since Miocene time, some 25 million years ago, until comparatively recently. These young sedimentary rocks contain the important hydrocarbons oil and natural gas which provide almost all of Brunei's wealth. The sediments in this geosyncline have been deposited, eroded and re-deposited several times and this cyclic repetition has reduced considerably the grain-size of the rocks so that most of them are fine-grained sandstones or more frequently, mudstones and shales. The combination of small grainsize, lack of consolidation and young age has produced friable rocks which have little inherent strength or durability and they cannot be used for concrete aggregate. Moreover, they erode with remarkable rapidity once the protective vegetation is removed. The acute scarcity of building materials in the State and geological problems associated with civil engineering are two of the principal subjects with which the Geological Survey is engaged continuously and field activities during 1969 were directed in these spheres.

The department underwent some expansion during the year with the appointment of two indigenous officers to the post of Field Assistant and Laboratory Assistant. Structural alterations to the office provided a new air-conditioned laboratory and drawing office. The department was financed under Head 18 as follows:—

| | <i>Allocated</i> | <i>Expended</i> |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Personal Emoluments | \$ 71125 | \$42,807 |
| Recurrent Expenditure | \$ 32,700 | \$25,966 |
| Capital Expenditure | \$ 14,500 | \$ 1,493 |
| Total Expenditure | \$118,325 | \$70,266 |

ECONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS

Coal :

A short survey was made of the coal deposits in the vicinity of Brunei Town to find out whether it would be feasible to mine

coal for the brickmaking industry and at the same time utilise the overburden obtained during opencast mining to reclaim land in the Brunei Town area. The seams, however, do not reach an economic thickness and nowhere does the topography and seam inclination combine to enable a suitable quarry to be established. The thickest seams occur in Ulu Belait and these were also examined but their remoteness does not make exploitation attractive.

Limestone :

A small deposit of coral limestone was examined at Lumapas near Brunei Town. This is one of the few deposits of limestone in the State but the reserves are insignificant. A small lime-burning industry to make agricultural lime would not be feasible as there is no fuel nearby and lime can be imported more cheaply.

Silica Sand :

Another area of silica sand 3 miles west of Muara was mapped and sampled. This additional area increases the reserves of glass sand in the Muara area to 1.36 million cubic yards. The quality is similar to that at Tutong. Particle size analyses were made on samples from Tutong and Muara and the results confirm those done in 1959 by the Mineral Resources Division, Overseas Geological Surveys London. However, the grading increases in depth and only 70 per cent of the grains are of 'ideal' size for glass manufacture.

Gravel :

Exploitation of the terrace gravel deposits which were evaluated by the Geological Survey in 1967-68 commenced in February when Messrs. Gammon S.E. Asia began working a terrace near Biang to supply general fill for the road project. They later commissioned a large washing and crushing plant at Biang in October and were processing some 2,000 cubic yards of terrace gravel at the end of the year. Costain Civil Engineering opened another quarry further to the south after building an access road and washing plant. Production here started in June and the first shipment of washed stone arrived in Brunei in August. Since then, production has gradually increased from 1,000 tons per week to

3,500 tons per week. The stone is shipped on three 200 ton capacity barges to Brunei Town where it is crushed and used in the construction of the New International Airport. Experience gained from working the deposit shows that approximately one third of the terrace deposit is clay which has to be discarded. The clay matrix is not easy to wash from the gravel as it becomes excessively sticky when wet; other problems encountered in processing such as rock flour adhering to the aggregate and pronounced flakiness of the crushed stone have now been overcome. The ultimate strength of concrete made with this stone seems to be controlled by the strength of the sandstone aggregate and values of 7,000 lbs. sq. in. have rarely been exceeded. Nevertheless, the stone is suitable for lightly stressed reinforced concrete work. Utilisation of this local stone has saved the Government a considerable amount of money on two important development projects which otherwise would have had to use expensive imported stone.

Brickmaking :

No bricks were imported during the year and local production satisfied the State's requirements in the building industry. There was a recession in production towards the end of the year suggesting that the supply had exceeded demand and manufacturers reached an agreement to charge a fixed price of 11 cents per piece presumably to avoid competition. This tendency to control the market price prevents the more enterprising manufacturer from improving the quality of the bricks which is still very poor.

Publications :

Photographs and maps to accompany cyclostyled reports on Temburong Gravel and Brickmaking were printed after unavoidable delay. The reports are now available to the public at \$5.00 per set.

The Mentri Besar, Pengiran Setia Negara, Pengiran Hj. Mohd. Yusuf is seen signing the new Oil Agreement with Brunei Shell Petroleum. The Agreement provides new arrangements for royalties and income taxes between the government and B.S.P.





Education Week : Part of the exhibits.



CHAPTER 8

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) EDUCATION

THE first account of formal education in Brunei is given in the Annual Report for 1914 which states :

“There is a small Malay Vernacular School in Brunei Town with about 40 boys attending”. The first Chinese-medium school was opened in 1916 and the first English-medium school, an Anglican S.P.G. Mission primary school, in 1931. The first Malay-medium school for girls was opened in 1930 but was closed before the end of the year and did not re-open until 1932.

Statistics show that by 1941, on the eve of Japan's entry into the Second World War there were 24 Malay-medium schools in the State with an enrolment of 1,746 pupils, including 312 girls. There were also 140 pupils in Mission English-medium schools and 274 pupils in Chinese-medium schools.

During the Japanese occupation education suffered a severe setback. Most of the schools were closed and many of the school buildings were destroyed. Schools were rapidly re-established after the war, however, and by the end of 1947 enrolment was up to the 1941 level. Continuous expansion brought total enrolment in all educational institutions in the State in 1969 up to the figure of 38,709, an increase of 2,245 over the figure of 36,464 in 1968.

The Present Educational System :

Schools are classified according to their language of instruction : this being either Malay, English or Chinese (Mandarin). Malay-medium and English-medium schools work a 5-day week, Chinese-medium schools a 5½-day week. The only teacher train-

ing institution in the State, the Government-administered Brunei Teachers' College, also works a 5-day week. All educational institutions in the State works a 3-term year commencing in January.

Statistics of pupils, student-teachers and teaching staff in 1969 are given in Appendices I to IX.

A statistical examination of the incidence of repetition in Government schools, carried out in 1969, led to the formulation of definitive regulations governing repetition of classes. Under these regulations, repetition is limited to Malay primary standards IV and VI, English Preparatory III, and Malay or English secondary Forms 3, 5 and Upper 6, and only one repetition of any of these classes is permitted; except that further repetition of Form Upper 6 may be permitted in special circumstances. Promotion after a repeat-year in a Malay-medium primary school or an English-medium preparatory school is automatic regardless of the pupil's examination result. Promotion from Secondary Form 3 and Form 5, however, depends on the pupil's result in the Malaysian L.C.E. Examination and the M.C.E./G.C.E. O Level Examination, respectively. A pupil must obtain a Grade A or B pass in the former examination and a full M.C.E. or at least 4 G.C.E. O Levels in the latter, in order to qualify for promotion to Form 4 or to Form Lower 6. A pupil who fails to meet these requirements at either of these levels leaves school. Promotion at one level does not debar a pupil from repetition at a higher level, but clearly a pupil, who has repeated at each permissible stage up to and including Secondary Form 3, will be unlikely to proceed any further.

Public Examinations :

Pupils in secondary schools sat for the following public examinations in 1969 :—

- (i) The Malaysian Lower Certificate of Education (L.C.E.), in either the Malay or the English medium. This examination is taken after 3 years of secondary education.

- (ii) The Joint Examination for the Malaysia Certificate of Education (M.C.E.) and G.C.E. O Level, in either the Malay or the English medium and and the Joint Examination for the Cambridge School Certificate and G.C.E. O Level for Overseas Centres, in the English medium only. These Examinations, which are taken after 5 years of secondary education, are held simultaneously and candidates may enter for both at the same time.
- (iii) The Joint Examination for the Cambridge Higher School Certificate and G.C.E. A Level for Overseas Centres, in the English medium only. This Examination is taken after 7 years of secondary education. (Candidates will sit the equivalent examination in the Malay medium for the first time in 1970).

The Joint Examination for the Cambridge School Certificate and G.C.E. O Level was taken by Government English School candidates for the last time in 1969. Mission school candidates will sit it for the last time in 1970, and the Examination will be discontinued in Brunei as from 1971.

Statistics of public examination results in 1969 are given in Appendix X.

Malay-medium Education :

All Malay-medium schools are Government-administered and all, except for two primary schools, are co-educational. The two exceptions are the Sekolah Melayu Lela Menchanai (boys only) and the Sekolah Melayu Raja Isteri Fatimah (girls only), both in Brunei Town.

The primary course in Malay-medium schools is of 6 years duration (Standards I to VI). Selection is made by examination at the end of the Standard IV year for entry into the preparatory sections of Government English-medium schools, where pupils follow a 3-year course in preparation for entry by examination to the school's secondary section.

To avoid uneconomical use of staff Malay-medium primary schools do not extend up to Standard VI unless their enrolment is sufficient to justify it. Pupils at schools extending to Standard V only transfer to their final primary year to a central primary school in an urban or semi-urban area and are given free daily transport or subsistence allowance at the rate of \$45 per month during term-time. Of the 100 Malay-medium primary schools in 1969, 50 extended to Std. VI, 40 to Std. V only, and the remainder (10 schools) had not yet developed to Std. V.

Malay-medium secondary schools consisted of a central school, the Sekolah Menengah Melayu Pertama (SMMP (Pusat)) in Brunei Town, with five subsidiaries (in Brunei Town, Tutong, Kuala Belait, Seria and Bangar). The SMMP (Pusat) opened its first Lower 6 Form in 1969 and had no classes below Form 3. Of the five subsidiaries three extended to Form 3 and two to Form 2 only.

Malay-medium Primary Education :

The decrease in total enrolment in Government Malay-medium primary schools, which began in 1968, continued in 1969, though to a lesser extent, as the following comparative table shows :—

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Total Enrolment</i> | | |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <i>Boys</i> | <i>Girls</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| 1967 | 8,545 | 8,085 | 16,630 |
| 1968 | 8,317 | 7,877 | 16,194 |
| 1969 | 8,192 | 7,787 | 16,079 |

The reasons for this decline are as described in the Annual Report for 1968, namely, the progressive advance towards full primary enrolment, an increasing proportion of transfers to English-medium preparatory schools after Standard IV, and reduced repetition of Standard VI with the expansion of Malay-medium secondary education. It is of interest that, despite the overall decrease in enrolment, the number of girls enrolled actually increased marginally in 1969, bringing the percentage of girls in Malay-medium primary schools up to 49.1%, as compared with 48.6% in 1968.

As a result of the new regulations governing repetition of classes (see para 6), total Malay-medium primary enrolment will decline at a still more rapid rate until at least 1973. Projections of total Malay-medium enrolments from 1970 to 1974 give the following figures :—

| | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 1970 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,616 |
| 1971 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,480 |
| 1972 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,688 |
| 1973 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,848 |
| 1974 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,838 |

It will be noted from these figures that by 1974 a levelling-out is expected at a total enrolment slightly below 13,000. This in fact, represents the total to be expected from an annual Std. I intake rising from 2,272 in 1970 to an estimated 2,700 in 1974, combined with the repetition regulations referred to and an estimated annual transfer of 57 percent of promoted Std. IV pupils to English-medium Preparatory I, leaving 43 percent for promotion to Malay-medium Std. V. Since the residue of over age children available for admission to Std. I is already statistically insignificant, it can be assumed that future Std. I intakes will be a close reflection of the number of applicable births $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ years earlier and will be subject to the same rate of increase. From 1975 onwards, therefore, assuming that the other factors remain constant, total Malay-medium primary enrolment must be expected to begin rising again annually from a base-figure in 1975 of approximately 13,000.

The need for new or extended Malay-medium primary schools therefore continues; an additional reason being the need to provide schools in all rural areas within reach, or easier reach, of pupils' home. Two new schools were opened in 1969, one at Mulaut in Brunei II District and the other at Semabat in Temburong District, both in temporary buildings constructed by the villagers themselves with financial assistance from the Education Department.

1969 also saw the completion of permanent buildings for two schools, at Lambak in Brunei II District and at Lumut in

Belait District; and good progress was made with buildings at Anggerek Desa in Brunei II District and at Limau Manis in Brunei III District. The new building at these two schools are expected to be ready for occupation early in 1970. Permanent extensions were completed by the end of the year at the S.M.A.T., Kuala Belait, the S.M.M.A., Seria, and the S.M.S.H., Bangar.

By the end of 1969, 51 of the 100 Malay-medium primary schools were in permanent buildings. Provision of permanent buildings for the other 49 schools and any new ones opened in temporary buildings subsequently will proceed as rapidly as financial and practical considerations permit, as a normal part of the Department's development programme. Funds were provided in 1969 for maintenance and repair work at 22 of the schools in Temporary buildings.

Shortage of teachers' quarters continued to be a pressing problem during 1969, particularly at schools in temporary buildings. A number of teachers were granted "house to office" allowances to enable them to live at home and meet the cost of daily travel to and from their schools.

Despite the overall decline in total Malay-medium primary enrolment, problems of overcrowding continued at some urban schools and had to be met by a system of double sessions and by allowing enrolment in some classes to remain at +0 pupils.

Attendance at Malay-medium primary schools broke all previous records in 1969. Many schools returned a figure of over 99% for the year, and four schools, Bengkurong (Brunei II), Sungai Besar (Brunei III), Kg. Menengah (Tutong I), and Lubok Pulau (Tutong II), all achieved 100% records. Kuala Balai (Belait) and Piasau-Piasau (Temburong) scored near misses with 99.91% and 99.97%, respectively.

120 probationer primary teachers completed their 2-year part-time training course at the end of 1969, leaving a balance of 111 only on the final course due to conclude at the end of 1970. From 1971 onwards there will be no more untrained teachers serving in Malay-medium primary schools.

A total of 1,552 pupils from Malay-medium primary schools were selected on the results of the Department's Primary Std. IV Examination for entry into English medium Preparatory I in 1970.

All schools engaged in sports, games and gymnastics to the extent that playing-field space and availability of equipment permitted. The organisation of inter-school competitions at District and State level by the Department's Physical Training Section was, however, limited by lack of financial provision. Scouting made most progress in urban schools and schools close to main roads. Singing and dancing classes advanced under the direction of the Organizer of Music and Art, particularly in schools where staff talented in these fields was to be found. The Organizer and his Assistant Organizer also directed school art and craft exhibitions in all Districts, prizes and trophies being awarded for the best exhibits.

As in previous years, the Inter-Primary School Debating Competition was held on a District basis initially, with finals in Brunei Town. The boys' championship was won by Kilanas (Brunei II) and the girls' championship by Pesar Ulak (Brunei I).

Education Days were held by all schools during June, after a general opening ceremony performed by H. H. The Sultan on the Brunei Town Padang on 7th June, and attended by some 7,000 people. The opening ceremony was followed by a programme of songs, dances and plays performed by pupils from schools in all Districts. A total of some 24,000 parents and other visitors attended Education Days throughout the State during the following three weeks.

Malay-medium Secondary Education :

The expansion of Malay-medium secondary education continued in 1969, with a numerical increase in total enrolment approximately the same as in 1968. The percentage increase was therefore less than in 1968, and significantly, it was once again higher for girls than for boys. The following table gives the relevant figures, with the increases in 1968 over 1967 for comparison :—

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Boys</i> | <i>Girls</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1969 | 2,185 | 1,882 | 4,067 |
| 1968 | 1,855 | 1,564 | 3,419 |
| Increase, 1969 | 330 | 318 | 648 |
| % increase, 1969 | 12.4 | 20.3 | 13.1 |
| Increase, 1968, over 1967 | 349 | 355 | 704 |
| % increase, 1968, over 1967 | 23.2 | 29.4 | 25.9 |

Girls now represented 46.3% of the total Malay-medium secondary enrolment. The percentage in 1968 was 45.7%.

The Malay-medium secondary school organisation remained the same as in 1968, with the senior schools, S.M.M.P. (Pusat), in Brunei Town, and five subsidiaries, in Brunei Town, Tutong, Kuala Belait, Seria and Bangar. The following table shows the distribution of classes in 1969 :

| <i>School</i> | <i>Forms</i> | | | | | | <i>Total classes</i> | <i>Total enrolment</i> |
|------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> | <i>5</i> | <i>L6</i> | | |
| SMJA, Brunei Town | 24 | 20 | — | — | — | — | 44 | 1,507 |
| SMMP (Pusat) | — | — | 23 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 41 | 1,212 |
| SMMH, Tutong | 8 | 7 | 7 | — | — | — | 22 | 678 |
| SMAT, Kuala Belait | 4 | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | 11 | 293 |
| SMMA, Seria | 5 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 9 | 246 |
| SMSH, Bangar | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | 131 |
| Total classes | 43 | 35 | 35 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 131 | |
| Total enrolment | 1,397 | 1,097 | 1,120 | 282 | 162 | 9 | | 4,067 |

An important advance in the development of Malay-medium secondary education was the opening in 1969 of S.M.M.P.'s first Lower Form 6. The initial entry of 9 pupils (8 boys and 1 girl) was increased later to 19 by the transfer of 10 Brunei pupils from school in Singapore. All are taking Arts subjects.

For the first time two Form 3 Science streams were introduced at S.M.M.P. in 1969, with the aim of sitting the Science II paper in the 1969 I.C.E. Examination. The pupils, numbering 58 in all, had all sat the Mathematics II paper in 1968.

This venture on the science side was made possible by the recruitment in 1969 of 10 science and mathematics teachers from Singapore.

Shortage of qualified staff nevertheless remained a besetting problem in 1969, particularly for teaching at Form 6 level and in the M.C.E./G.C.E. O Level classes. Total graduate staff at SMMP in 1969 numbered only three pass graduates. It is clear that, unless Malay-speaking graduates can be found in greatly increased numbers, the development of Malay-medium education at Form 6 level will remain limited. The absence of any response to advertisements in 1969 of 5 Malay-medium Education Officer teaching vacancies was not, however, encouraging.

Teaching staff prospects for levels below Form 6 are more promising, due to the encouraging number of local teachers aiming and working to improve their qualifications by sitting public examinations. For the first time there was a small entry in 1969 for the Malay-medium Higher School Certificate Examination. There was also a marked increase in the numbers of local teachers sitting the M.C.E. Examination in 1969. In addition, there is a small but regular flow of teachers returning after completion of training course overseas. Five teachers among applicants for teaching posts in Brunei, interviewed in Malaysia and Singapore in October, were recommended to the Public Service Commission for appointment to S.M.M.P.

Construction of the main buildings at the new S.M.M.P. complex at Mile 5 on the Brunei Town-Muara Road was completed before the end of 1969, and the school's transfer to its new quarters was duly scheduled to take place at the beginning of 1970. This move would clear the extended primary S.M.J.A. premises, hitherto occupied by S.M.M.P., for occupation by the S.M.J.A. Forms 1 to 3; and this in its turn would release all the temporary classrooms on the S.O.A.S. College playing-field for use by English-medium school classes. As recorded in Para 44, this would allow for a planned reorganisation of the English-medium school system in Brunei Town, involving the detachment of both the S.O.A.S. College and the S.T.P.R.I. preparatory sections from their parent schools and their formation into a new co-educational preparatory school occupying these temporary classrooms.

Hostel accommodation at the new S.M.M.P. complex was expected to be ready by the second half of 1970, and the whole project to be nearing completion by the end of the year. Even with its completion, the S.M.J.A. premises would still be required to house the steadily increasing enrolment, at least up to Form 3 level.

The S.M.M.P. and all five of its subsidiaries engaged in a wide range of extra-curricular activities in 1969. A number of pupils represented the State in the Borneo Games and in the Cycling Competition in West Malaysia. A girl pupil represented Brunei in the International Koran Reading Competition in Kuala Lumpur. The schools were strongly represented in Processions for both H. H. The Sultan's Birthday and the Prophet Mohammed's Birthday. Prizes were won in an Art Exhibition held in celebration of H. H. The Sultan's Birthday and in a Road Safety Poster Competition organized by the Brunei Town Rotary Club. The boy's section in the annual Malay Secondary School Debating Competition was won by S.M.J.A. and the girls' section by S.M.M.A. A school Photographic Society was started in 1969.

English-medium Education :

English-medium schools in Brunei are either administered by Government or unassisted. Unassisted English-medium schools are maintained either by Missions or by other private organizations.

Government English-medium schools offer a 3-year preparatory course leading to secondary courses of either 3 years up to Malaysian L.C.E., or 5 years up to Malaysia Certificate of Education (English-medium)/Cambridge School Certificate/G.C.E. O Level, or 7 years up to Cambridge Higher School Certificate/G.C.E. A Level. As from 1970, however, the Joint Examination for the Cambridge School Certificate and G.C.E. O Level will no longer be open to candidates in Brunei Government English-medium secondary schools. Preparatory classes are designated Prep. I, II and III; secondary classes Forms 1 to Upper 6.

Mission and other unassisted English-medium primary schools offer a 6-year primary course (Stds. I to VI), as in

Malay-medium primary schools. At secondary level the pattern is the same as for Government English-medium schools except that no Mission school extends beyond Form 5 at present. The discontinuance of the Joint Examination for the Cambridge School Certificate and G.C.E. O Level will take effect in Mission secondary schools one year later than in Government English-medium secondary schools, that is from 1971.

Government English-medium Schools :

Government English-medium schools were re-organized in 1969. The former Annexe in Kuala Belait of the Anthony Abell College was detached from its parent school at the beginning of the year, together with three secondary Forms 1, and two secondary Form 2, streams, and became a separate English-medium preparatory/secondary school, designated the Kuala Belait English School. Later in the year, in August, the Anthony Abell College's Tutong Annexe was similarly detached, to become yet another separate English-medium school, designated the Tutong English School, with preparatory classes only during the remainder of 1969 but planned to develop into a preparatory/secondary school with the opening of three Form 1 streams in 1970. As this school was still an annexe of the Anthony Abell College in April, 1969, the month to which the school statistics appended to this Report apply, it is recorded statistically as part of a single institution together with the rest of the Anthony Abell College Preparatory Section.

Government English-medium preparatory schools for the first seven months of 1969 numbered four, as follows :—

Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin College (S.O.A.S.C.), with Annexes at Muara, Amar Pahlawan, Sengkurong and Bangar.

Anthony Abell College (A.A.C.) with Annexe at Tutong.

Sekolah Tinggi Perempuan Raja Isteri (S.T.P.R.I.).

Kuala Belait English School.

These four schools were increased to five by the detachment of Anthony Abell College's Tutong Annexe and its establishment as a separate school in August.

Similarly, the opening of the Kuala Belait English School at the beginning of 1969 raised the number of Government English-medium secondary schools to four, as follows :— S.O.A.S.C., A.A.C., S.T.P.R.I. and Kuala Belait English School. The S.O.A.S. College continued to be the only English-medium school in the State to offer sixth-form courses to Higher School Certificate/G.C.E. A Level. The Anthony Abell College extended to Form 5 only, S.T.P.R.I. to Form 3 only and the Kuala Belait English School to Form 2 only.

During 1969 further reorganization was planned for 1970. The decision was made to discontinue preparatory classes at both the Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin College (S.O.A.S.C.) and the Sekolah Tinggi Perempuan Raja Isteri (S.T.P.R.I.), and to form instead a separate English-medium preparatory school from the beginning of 1970, consisting of all the preparatory classes that would have otherwise formed the Preparatory Sections of S.O.A.S.C. and S.T.P.R.I. This new school would be designated the Brunei Preparatory School and would be housed initially in temporary classrooms on the S.O.A.S.C. playing-field, previously used for both Malay primary and English preparatory classes. The Principal of this School would also be responsible for the former S.O.A.S.C. preparatory annexes. As a result of this reorganisation S.O.A.S.C. and S.T.P.R.I. would become secondary schools only, without any pre-secondary classes.

The continuing expansion of English-medium education is illustrated by the following comparative table, which shows the increases in enrolment at both preparatory and secondary levels in 1969 over the figures for 1968, expressed both numerically and as percentages. The increases in 1968 over 1967 are appended for comparison.

| | TOTAL ENROLMENT | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Preparatory | | | Secondary | | | Total | | |
| | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T |
| 1969 | 2,185 | 2,035 | 4,220 | 1,619 | 1,107 | 2,726 | 3,804 | 3,142 | 6,946 |
| 1968 | 1,861 | 1,632 | 3,493 | 1,353 | 818 | 2,171 | 3,214 | 2,450 | 5,664 |
| Increase | 324 | 403 | 727 | 266 | 289 | 555 | 590 | 692 | 1,282 |
| % increase | 17.4 | 24.7 | 21.1 | 19.7 | 35.3 | 25.6 | 18.4 | 28.2 | 22.6 |
| Incr., 1968 | 380 | 329 | 709 | 260 | 278 | 538 | 640 | 607 | 1,247 |
| % incr., 1968 | 25.7 | 25.2 | 25.5 | 23.8 | 51.5 | 32.9 | 24.9 | 32.9 | 28.2 |

As will be seen from this table the total numerical increases in 1969 at both preparatory and secondary levels were almost exactly the same as in 1968, being only marginally higher in each case. The total percentage increases were therefore lower, though not markedly so. The continuing increase in the proportion of girls enrolled is of particular significance. The percentage of girls in the preparatory enrolment in 1969 was 48.2 as compared with 46.7 in 1968, and in the secondary enrolment 40.6 as compared with 37.7 in 1968.

Accommodation for these increasing numbers presented a difficult problem; which was, however, indirectly eased by the completion before the opening of the school year of extensive additions to the former Malay primary school occupied by the Sekolah Menengah Melayu Pertama. This enabled most of the temporary classrooms on the S.O.A.S.C. playing-field, previously occupied full-time by Malay secondary classes, to be released for use by S.O.A.S.C. & S.T.P.R.I. preparatory classes in the afternoons. It thus became possible, despite the continuing occupation of 10 classrooms by the Brunei Teachers' College, for increased accommodation to be made available in S.O.A.S.C. for the general office and for staff-rooms, and for a Second Master's office to be provided next to the Principal's office. Double sessions, however, continued to be necessary at S.O.A.S.C., A.A.C., and S.T.P.R.I.; and the four preparatory annexes of the S.O.A.S. College, extending now to Prep. 2, had to remain housed by their host Malay primary schools.

Good progress was made during the year with the new buildings for the Kuala Belait English School. Offices, classrooms and most of the staff houses and flats were completed by August,

and the School was able to transfer from its temporary quarters in former Government office buildings in Kuala Belait during that month. Hostels remained uncompleted by the end of the year, however, but were expected to be ready for handover in the first half of 1970.

New buildings for the Tutong English School were not expected to be ready for occupation till the end of 1970. The Muda Hashim Malay School in Tutong continued to provide accommodation during 1969 for what was the Tutong Annexe of Anthony Abell College until August and the Tutong English School with preparatory classes only, thereafter. As sufficient buildings of a complex designed for a vocational secondary school in Tutong would be completed by the end of 1969, it was decided that the Tutong English School would occupy these during 1970, and transfer to their own new premises from the beginning of 1971, when it was planned that the vocational school would open initially as an academic Malay-medium secondary school with a technical and commercial bias.

At the Anthony Abell College a new girls' hostel for 100 boarders and six teachers' flats were nearing completion by the end of the year, and progress was made with extensions to S.T.P.R.I.

Some 20 new contract teachers joined the staffs of the Government English schools in the course of the year and there were a few departures on termination of appointment. On the basis of ratios of teachers to classes agreed during the year, there were 28 unfilled vacancies at the end of the year for honours or pass graduate teachers or non-graduate teachers with School Certificate/G.C.E. O Level qualifications or equivalent. There were also 4 vacancies for teachers qualifying for the higher grade of Education Officer. Applicants in Malaysia and Singapore, who had responded in considerable numbers to advertisements earlier in the year, were interviewed during October, and 41 recommendations for appointment to English schools were forwarded to the Public Service Commission. This figure took account of increased establishments for 1970, the output from the Brunei Teachers' College at the end of 1969 and a few outstanding offers of appointment.

Teaching-staff shortages were offset as far as possible by the employment of trained Malay teachers, with education to Malaysian L.C.E. level only, in excess of the relatively small establishments at both preparatory and secondary level required for Malay language teaching. The position was further eased by the services of British Voluntary Service Overseas (V.S.O.) and Canadian University Service Overseas (C.U.S.O.) Officers. Two new V.S.O. officers, one man and one girl, arrived in August; and as their predecessors, who were at the end of their year of service, had volunteered to stay on until the end of the school year, the Department had the benefit of four V.S.O. officers' services for the final school term. This helped to offset the loss of three of the four C.U.S.O. officers appointed in 1967, who left at the end of their 2-year contract in August. The fourth, however, continued in service until November.

A total of 1,650 pupils (1,552 from Malay, and 98 from Chinese, Primary Standards IV) was selected on the results of the Primary Std. IV Examination in October for entry into English Secondary Forms I in 1970. The intake from Malay Primary Standard IV represented approximately 57% of the total number of pupils promoted from Std. IV (that is, total Std. IV enrolment less repeaters). The other 43% (approximately) proceeded to Malay Std. V.

Mission English-medium Schools :

There were no additions to Mission English-medium schools in 1969. All seven Mission institutions continued to run kindergarten, primary and secondary sections. Five of the institutions are co-educational (St. George's, Brunei Town and St. John's, Kuala Belait, both Catholic; and the three Anglican institutions, St. Andrew's, Brunei Town, St. Margaret's, Seria, and St. James's, Kuala Belait). St. Michael's and St. Angela's in Seria, both Catholic institutions, are for boys only and for girls only, respectively.

St. John's and St. James's extended secondary Form 3 only in 1969; the other five schools all extended to Form 5.

Total mission enrolment increased by 6.4% from 4,905 in 1968 to 5,220 in 1969. The increase at primary level was 6.9% and at secondary level 6.2%. There was a negligible increase at kindergarten level.

Other Unassisted English-medium Schools :

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company's kindergarten and primary school at Panaga near Seria for children of the Company's had the same enrolment as in 1968. The Borneo Chartered Institute at Kuala Belait had a single secondary stream from Form 1 to Form 4 and a single commercial class, as in 1968, but with a 50% reduction in total enrolment from 83 to 41.

Chinese-medium Education :

All Chinese-medium schools continued to receive from the Government grants-in-aid covering half their annually recurrent costs and half the cost of any capital works approved by the Government. In September, however, the Government announced the withdrawal of all aid to Chinese-medium schools with effect from 1 January, 1970.

The number of Chinese-medium schools remained at eight. Five of the eight schools ran kindergarten classes, all of them had full primary sections and three extended to secondary level (two to Senior Middle III and one to Junior Middle III only).

Total enrolment in the eight schools was 5,585, as compared with 5,389 in 1968, an increase of 3.6%. Actual numerical increases were 35 in the kindergarten sections, 83 in the primary sections and 78 in the secondary sections, making up the total increase of 196. 98 pupils were selected on the results of the Government Primary St. IV Examination in October for admission to English-medium Preparatory I in 1970.

Seven Senior Middle leavers in 1969 gained admission to various universities and colleges in Taiwan, and three to colleges in New Zealand. Four graduates who returned home in 1969 after completion of studies overseas joined the staffs of the three secondary schools.

Technical and Vocational Education :

From September onwards a nucleus of senior staff arrived for the Brunei Town Building Trade School and the Kuala Belait Engineering Trade School, and by the end of the year some progress had been made in recruiting junior teaching staff for the two schools.

A substantial part of the workshop equipment was delivered for the first year of the three-year courses. The buildings and other site works at Kuala Belait were nearing completion, while at Brunei Town the project was not quite so far advanced. Both schools are scheduled to open in April, 1970.

At Tutong, buildings designed ultimately for a vocational secondary school offering technician and commercial courses were ready for occupation by the end of the year. It has been decided that the premises would be used during 1970 to house the Tutong English School, and would open in 1971 as an academic Malay-medium secondary school, with a technical and commercial bias.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company continued to run its Artisan Training School at Seria during 1969, with an enrolment of 79 male trainees. The School also ran booster/refresher courses for the Company's artisans and marine personnel. A total of 109 employees attended course of this kind, ranging from two weeks to three months.

Teacher Training :

The only Teacher Training institution in the State is the co-educational Government-administered Brunei Teachers' College. Besides running training courses in more recent years for students educated to G.C.E. O Level and Malaysian L.C.E. Level, either in the Malay or the English-medium, the College has been engaged since its inception in 1956 in training Malay primary school teachers appointed in the first instance on a probationary basis.

Since 1967 the probationer-teacher programme has taken the form of two-year courses, in which the probationers during their first year continue with full-time teaching in the mornings and

attend the College in the afternoons. The last of these courses commenced at the beginning of 1969, so that the programme will conclude at the end of 1970; after which there will be no more untrained probationer-teachers in service in Malay primary schools.

The two student courses, are both full-time and of three years' duration, and are designed to train students with S.C., M.C.E. or at least four G.C.E. O Level passes for teaching at secondary level, and students with Malaysian L.C.E., Grade A or B, for teaching at primary, preparatory or junior secondary level. Students in these courses are prepared for teaching in either the Malay or the English medium, and the aim is that all students on qualifying as teachers should be bilingual and capable of teaching in either the Malay or the English medium. Courses for L.C.E. level students are being gradually phased out, and the minimum qualification for admission to teacher training will in future be the possession of M.C.E. or at least four G.C.E. O Level passes.

Before 1969, the College consisted of two separately-administered sections occupying premises at five miles distance from each other; one section conducting the probationer-teacher courses, the other the student courses. In 1969, the two sections were brought together, under one Acting-Principal, and shared the same accommodation borrowed both from the S.O.A.S. College and the Sekolah Menengah Melayu Pertama. Sessions were held both mornings and afternoons.

Considerable progress was made during the year with the buildings of the College's new premises. Tenders for the construction of Phases III and IV were called for and the whole project is expected to be completed by the end of 1970.

At the end of 1969, 29 students of G.C.E. O Level education 36 students of Malaysian L.C.E. education and 108 probationer-teachers passed out of the College and were posted to schools.

On 21 June, 1969 H.R.H. The Sultan was the Guest of Honour at the College Convocation. His Royal Highness presented certificates to 284 former students and probationer-teachers of the College, who had successfully completed their courses in previous years.

The School Feeding Scheme :

All pupils in Government and Chinese-medium schools continued to receive a free rice meal each school working-day in rural areas and free snacks and drinks in urban areas. With the withdrawal of aid to Chinese education as from 1970, however, the School Feeding Scheme will be discontinued in Chinese schools.

Rice meals consisted of rice with curried meat, fish or eggs and green vegetables, string beans or potatoes. Meat was either buffalo meat, beef or chicken, and fish included sardines, salted fish and prawns as well as white fish. Fresh apples, oranges or bananas were served in addition twice a week. The cost of a rice meal varied from 50 cents to 60 cents per pupil, depending on the accessibility of the school.

Snacks and drinks consisted of Malay cakes, sliced cake, jam roll or biscuits and a mug of Ovaltine, Milo or Malcoa with milk and sugar to taste; supplemented with fresh apples, oranges or bananas, usually twice a week. The average cost was 20 cents per pupil.

Internal Scholarships :

All Brunei pupils in Government schools receive tuition free of charge, which includes provision of all school materials, except for exercise-books in Malay-medium primary schools. Pupils, who are obliged to board or live away from home in order to attend school also receive either free board and lodging in a school hostel or a subsistence allowance of \$45 per month during term-time. Free transport is also provided between home and school every school working day for any day-pupil whose home or lodging is more than three miles from the school. Pupils in lodgings more than three miles from their school receive both subsistence allowance and free daily transport. Hostel boarders are transported free of charge between home and school at the beginning and end of each term. All Brunei pupils in Forms 6, whether boarders in a hostel or day-pupils living within or beyond the three-mile limit, receive an allowance of \$30 per month for 10 months of the year in addition to any other maintenance or transport assistance.

Applications for hostel places, subsistence allowance and free transport are considered before the opening of each school year by a Scholarship Committee under the chairmanship of the Director of Education. This Committee also considers applications for admission to Government English-medium secondary schools from Mission school pupils or the children of expatriate officers in Government service. These applicants, if successful, pay fees.

As in previous years the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company and the Belait Community Service Council continued to award bursaries to necessitous pupils accepted for a Government English-medium secondary school, or to enable them to continue at a Mission School. Nineteen new bursaries were awarded by the Company in 1969, 15 for S.C./G.C.E. O Level courses and four for H.S.C./G.C.E. A Level courses; and 11 previous S.C./G.C.E. O Level awards and three H.S.C./G.C.E. A Level awards were renewed. All these bursaries were to the value of \$500 per annum. Five new awards were made by the Belait Community Service Council for studies from Primary Std. IV to Malaysian L.C.E. level and 10 previous awards were renewed. The annual value of these bursaries is \$150 for each of the first three years (Primary Std. IV-VI) and \$200 for each of the next three years (Secondary Forms 1-3).

External Scholarships :

Full particulars of Brunei students studying overseas in 1969, including the subjects being studied and the level of the course, and showing Government and non-Government scholarship-holders and private students separately, are given in Appendix XI. Recommendations to Government for the award of overseas scholarships is a responsibility of the Scholarship Committee.

Adult Education :

Statistics of adult education classes in both the Malay and the English medium in 1969 are given in Appendix XII.

Although total enrolment in Malay-medium and English-medium and English-medium adult classes combined dropped slightly from 6,387 in 1968 to 6,317 in 1969, this does not signify

any diminution of interest in adult education classes. The drop in numbers was due primarily to the normal annual reduction in Malay-medium literacy class enrolment (from 2,277 in 1968 to 1,862 in 1969), which is the natural result of the successful operation of these classes in the current context of virtually 100 percent school enrolment; and secondly to the discontinuance of Malay self-defence classes which had attracted an enrolment of over 400 in 1968. In fact, two more centres were opened in 1969 bringing the total for both Malay-medium and English-medium classes together up to 16; and marked increases in enrolments were recorded in Malay-medium secondary, domestic subjects and commercial classes and in English-medium primary classes, as the following comparative table shows:—

| COURSE | 1969 | | | 1969 | | | Increase, 1968 | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Malay-medium | | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary | | | | | | | | | |
| Forms 1-6 | 520 | 107 | 627 | 397 | 51 | 448 | 123 | 56 | 179 |
| Domestic subjects | — | 1,081 | 1,081 | — | 935 | 935 | — | 146 | 146 |
| Commercial | | | | | | | | | |
| subjects | 392 | 208 | 600 | 178 | 138 | 316 | 214 | 70 | 284 |
| English-medium | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary English | 743 | 282 | 1,025 | 582 | 183 | 765 | 161 | 99 | 260 |
| Total | 1,655 | 1,678 | 3,333 | 1,157 | 1,307 | 2,464 | 498 | 371 | 869 |

The proportionately higher increases in the enrolment of women in these classes will be noted; and it is significant also that in the English-medium secondary and commercial classes, where total enrolment dropped slightly, there were actually quite significant increases in femae enrolment (from 163 to 219 in the secondary classes and from 97 to 158 in the commercial classes). In the Malay language classes for non-Malays an increase of 31 in the number of women enrolled more than offset a decrease of 23 in the number of men enrolled.

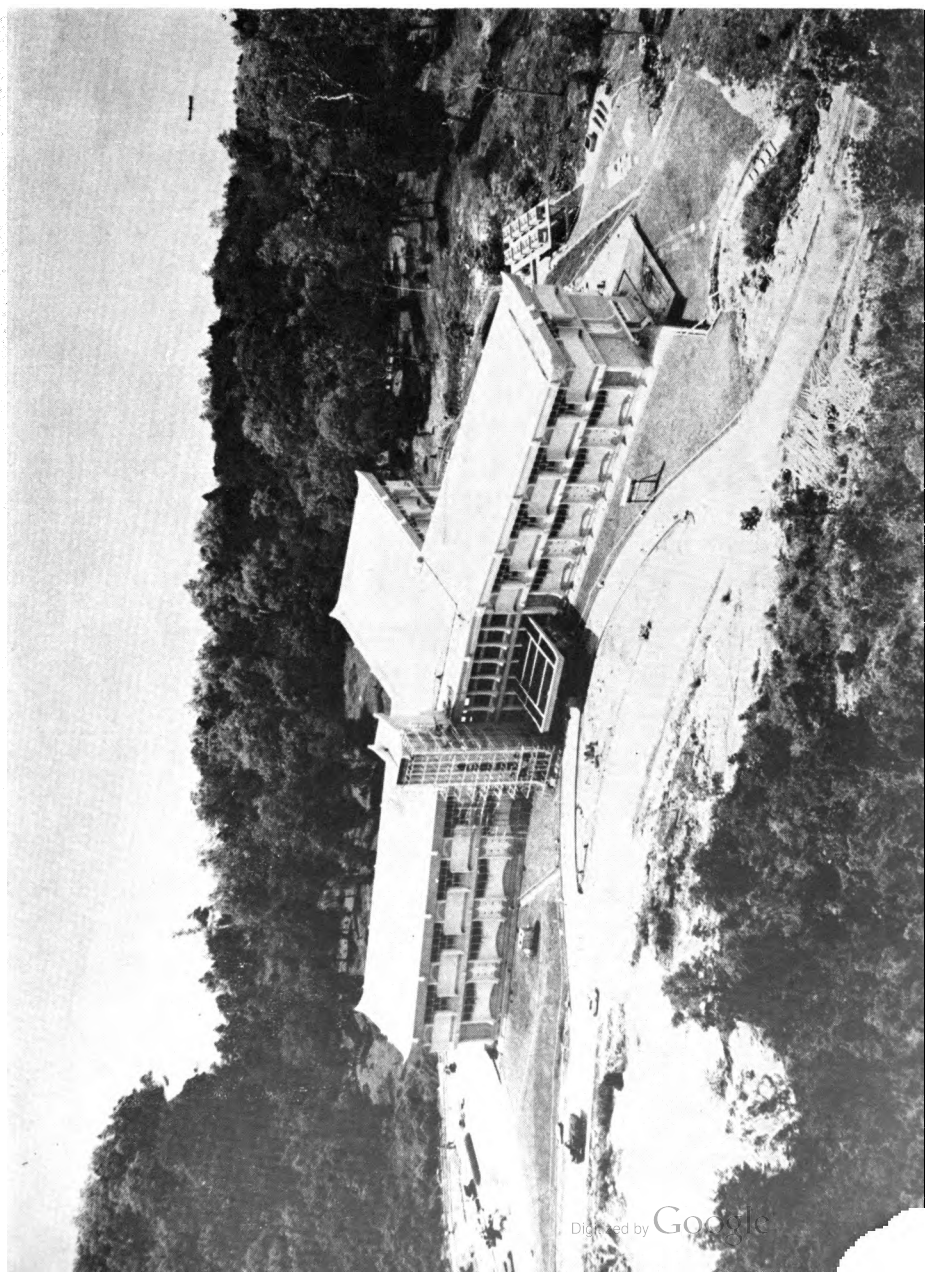
A very successful adult Domestic Science Exhibition was held on 26th and 27th September at the SMJA Malay School in Brunei Town.

Malay Language Teaching :

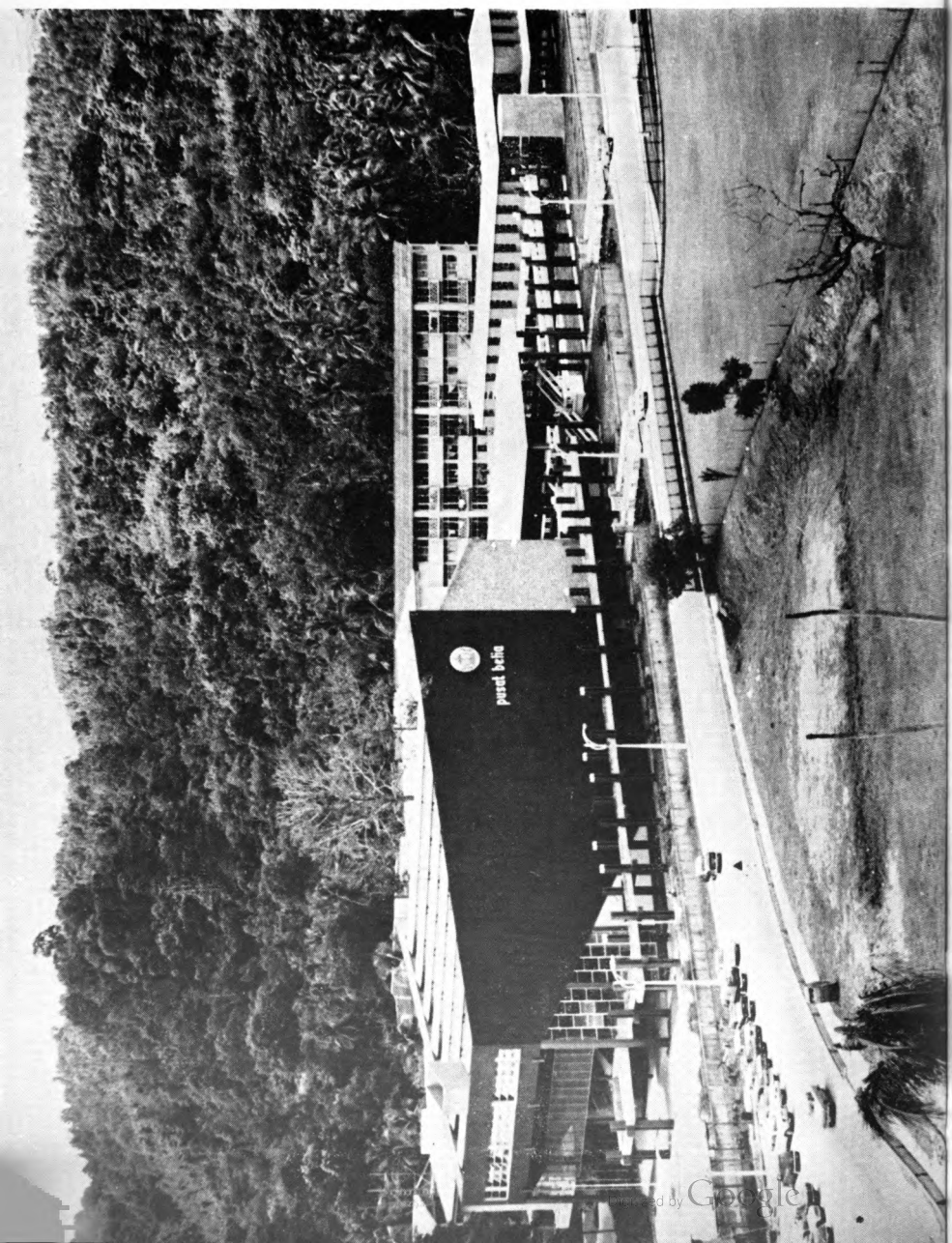
It was no longer necessary in 1969 for special arrangements to be made for Malay language classes in Government English-medium schools, as all these schools were able to staff their Malay language classes from their own resources. Although the number of Malay language classes to be staffed in Mission and Chinese schools increased from 267 in 1968 to 278 in 1969, the same number of teachers as in 1968, 146 in all, sufficed in 1969. Provision of Malay language teachers for non-Malay schools continued in 1969 to be the responsibility of the Department's Adult Education Section.

Statistics of Malay language classes in non-Malay schools in 1969 are given in Appendix XIII.

*Recent photograph of
the magnificent and
imposing Museum.*



*The newly opened
Pusat Belia, a centre
for youth activities,
sited on the eastern
fringe of the capital.*



APPENDIX I

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1969

SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND STAFF, APRIL, 1969

A. SCHOOLS, APRIL, 1969.

| TYPE OF SCHOOL/COLLEGE | Government | | | Non-Government (assisted and unassisted) | | | TOTAL | | |
|---------------------------|------------|-------|-------|---|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Coed. | Total | Boys | Girls | Coed. | Total | Total |
| Kindergarten | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 11 | 13 | 13 |
| Primary/Preparatory | 1 | 2 | 101* | 104 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 16 | 120 |
| Secondary | — | 1 | 9† | 10 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 11 | 21 |
| Vocational | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Teacher Training | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Higher Education | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 1 | 3 | 111 | 115 | 4 | 3 | 34 | 41 | 156 |

* The S.O.A.S. College Preparatory School, which is centred in Brunei Town as a boys' school, has four coeducational annexes outside the township area. It is recorded statistically as one coeducational preparatory school. Similarly, the coeducational Anthony Abell College Preparatory School, centred in Seria with an annexe in Tutong, is recorded statistically as one school.

† Five detached sections of the Sekolah Menengah Melayu Pertama [SMJA (Brunei Town), SMMH (Tutong), SMAT (Kuala Belait), SMMA (Seria) and SMSH (Bangar)] are recorded statistically as separate schools.

B. PUPILS AND STUDENTS — INTERNAL, APRIL, 1969; EXTERNAL, JUNE, 1969.

| TYPE OF SCHOOL/COLLEGE | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|------------|------------|
| | INTERNAL | | | EXTERNAL | | |
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| GOVERNMENT | | | | | | |
| | | | | GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS | | |
| Malay Primary ... | 8,192 | 7,887 | 16,079 | — | — | — |
| English Preparatory ... | 2,185 | 2,035 | 4,220 | — | — | — |
| Malay Secondary ... | 2,185 | 1,882 | 4,067 | 44 | 22 | 66 |
| English Secondary ... | 1,619 | 1,107 | 2,726 | 68 | 6 | 74 |
| Vocational ... | — | — | — | — | 6 | 6 |
| Teacher Training ... | 268 | 226 | 494 | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| Higher Education ... | — | — | — | 70 | 13 | 83 |
| TOTAL | 14,449 | 13,137 | 27,586 | 192 | 53 | 245 |
| NON-GOVERNMENT | | | | | | |
| | | | | NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP AND PRIVATE STUDENTS | | |
| Kindergarten ... | 658 | 573 | 1,231 | — | — | — |
| Primary ... | 3,990 | 3,291 | 7,281 | — | — | — |
| Secondary ... | 1,431 | 1,101 | 2,532 | 8 | — | 8 |
| Vocational ... | 79 | — | 79 | 1 | 36 | 37 |
| Teacher Training ... | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Higher Education ... | — | — | — | 68 | 19 | 87 |
| TOTAL | 6,158 | 4,965 | 11,123 | 81 | 56 | 137 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 20,607 | 18,102 | 38,709 | 273 | 109 | 382 |

Percentage of girls in total internal enrolment—46.8%

C. TEACHERS, APRIL, 1969.

| TYPE OF SCHOOL/COLLEGE | | Government | | Non-Government | | TOTAL | |
|---------------------------|-----|------------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|--------------|
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Kindergarten | ... | — | — | — | 33 | — | 33 |
| Primary/Preparatory | ... | 678 | 320 | 62 | 170 | 740 | 490 |
| Secondary | ... | 258 | 62 | 89 | 47 | 347 | 109 |
| Vocational | ... | — | — | 8 | — | 8 | — |
| Teacher Training | ... | 18 | 5 | — | — | 18 | 5 |
| Higher Education | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | ... | 954 | 387 | 159 | 250 | 1,113 | 637 |
| | | | | | | | 1,750 |

* Includes 27 student-teachers (10 male, 17 female).

† Includes 16 student-teachers (all male).

APPENDIX II

ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL STATISTICS, APRIL, 1969

| TYPE OF SCHOOL COLLEGE | | No. of Schools/Colleges | Boys | No. of Pupils Girls | Total | Male | No. of Teachers Female | Total |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| KINDERGARTEN | | | | | | | | |
| (a) | Mission | ... | 207 | 177 | 384 | — | 14 | 14 |
| (b) | Chinese | ... | 435 | 380 | 815 | — | 17 | 17 |
| (c) | Other | ... | 16 | 16 | 32 | — | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL : | | 13 | 658 | 573 | 1,231 | — | 33 | 33 |
| PRIMARY/PREPARATORY | | | | | | | | |
| (a) | Govt. Malay | ... | 8,192 | 7,887 | 16,079 | 569 | 223 | 792 |
| (b) | Govt. English | ... | 2,185 | 2,035 | 4,220 | 109 | 97 | 206* |
| (c) | Mission | ... | 1,627 | 1,320 | 2,947 | 12 | 76 | 88 |
| (d) | Chinese | ... | 2,272 | 1,896 | 4,168 | 49 | 81 | 130 |
| (e) | Other | ... | 91 | 75 | 166 | 1 | 13 | 14 |
| TOTAL : | | 120 | 14,367 | 13,213 | 27,580 | 740 | 490 | 1,230 |
| SECONDARY | | | | | | | | |
| (a) | Govt. Malay | ... | 2,185 | 1,882 | 4,067 | 177† | 19 | 196† |
| (b) | Govt. English | ... | 1,619 | 1,107 | 2,726 | 81† | 43 | 124† |
| (c) | Mission | ... | 1,026 | 863 | 1,889 | 49 | 36 | 85 |
| (d) | Chinese | ... | 378 | 224 | 602 | 36 | 10 | 46 |
| (e) | Other | ... | 27 | 14 | 41 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| TOTAL : | | 21 | 5,235 | 4,090 | 9,325 | 347 | 109 | 456 |
| VOCATIONAL | | | | | | | | |
| Other | ... | 1 | 79 | — | 79 | 8 | — | 8 |
| TEACHER TRAINING | | | | | | | | |
| Government | ... | 1 | 268 | 226 | 494 | 18 | 5 | 23 |
| GRAND TOTAL : | | 156 | 20,607 | 18,102 | 38,709 | 1,113 | 637 | 1,750 |

* Includes 27 student-teachers (10 male, 17 female).

† Includes 2 male student-teachers.
† Includes 14 male student-teachers.

APPENDIX III

ENROLMENT BY CLASSES, APRIL, 1969.

| Primary/ Preparatory Schools | STANDARD I | | | STANDARD II | | | STANDARD III | | | STANDARD IV | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------|-------|-------------|---------|-------|--------------|-------|---------|-------------|-------|-------|-----|--------|-------|--------|
| | Classes | B | G | T | Classes | B | G | T | Classes | B | G | T | | | | |
| Govt Malay | 165 | 1,796 | 1,723 | 3,519 | 154 | 1,611 | 1,492 | 3,103 | 156 | 1,705 | 1,548 | 3,253 | 150 | 1,417 | 1,503 | 2,920 |
| Govt English | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Govt. | 165 | 1,796 | 1,723 | 3,519 | 154 | 1,611 | 1,492 | 3,103 | 156 | 1,705 | 1,548 | 3,253 | 150 | 1,417 | 1,503 | 2,920 |
| Mission | 12 | 252 | 196 | 448 | 11 | 253 | 170 | 423 | 12 | 247 | 180 | 427 | 13 | 297 | 189 | 486 |
| Chinese | 22 | 501 | 400 | 901 | 22 | 459 | 366 | 825 | 21 | 416 | 339 | 755 | 20 | 365 | 311 | 676 |
| Other | 4 | 37 | 24 | 61 | 2 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 2 | 19 | 14 | 33 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| Total Non-Govt. | 38 | 790 | 620 | 1,410 | 35 | 726 | 545 | 1,271 | 35 | 682 | 533 | 1,215 | 35 | 672 | 509 | 1,181 |
| Total all schools | 203 | 2,586 | 2,343 | 4,929 | 189 | 2,337 | 2,037 | 4,374 | 191 | 2,387 | 2,081 | 4,468 | 185 | 2,089 | 2,012 | 4,101 |
| Primary/ Preparatory Schools | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Govt Malay | 108 | 936 | 840 | 1,776 | 77 | 727 | 781 | 1,508 | — | — | — | — | 810 | 8,192 | 7,887 | 16,079 |
| Govt English | 47 | 729 | 799 | 1,528 | 45 | 766 | 706 | 1,472 | 37 | 690 | 530 | 1,220 | 129 | 2,185 | 2,035 | 4,220 |
| Total Govt. | 155 | 1,665 | 1,639 | 3,304 | 122 | 1,493 | 1,487 | 2,980 | 37 | 690 | 530 | 1,220 | 939 | 10,377 | 9,922 | 20,299 |

APPENDIX III (Cont'd.)
ENROLMENT BY CLASSES, APRIL, 1969.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|----|-----|-----|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Mission | 13 | 242 | 243 | 485 | 19 | 336 | 342 | 678 | — | — | — | 80 | 1,627 | 1,320 | 2,947 | |
| Chinese | 17 | 308 | 274 | 582 | 15 | 223 | 206 | 429 | — | — | — | 117 | 2,272 | 1,896 | 4,168 | |
| Other | 2 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 16 | — | — | — | 14 | 91 | 75 | 166 | |
| Total Non-Govt. | 32 | 554 | 527 | 1,081 | 36 | 566 | 557 | 1,123 | — | — | — | 211 | 3,990 | 3,291 | 7,281 | |
| Total, all schools | 187 | 2,219 | 2,166 | 4,385 | 158 | 2,059 | 2,044 | 4,103 | 37 | 690 | 530 | 1,220 | 1,150 | 14,367 | 13,213 | 27,580 |

| Secondary Schools | FORM 1/CHINESE JUNIOR MIDDLE I | | | FORM 2/CHINESE JUNIOR MIDDLE II | | | FORM 3/CHINESE JUNIOR MIDDLE III | | | FORM 4/CHINESE SENIOR MIDDLE I | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------------------|-----|-------|----|-----|-----|-----|
| | Classes | B | G | T | Classes | B | G | T | Classes | B | G | T | | | | |
| Govt Malay | 43 | 696 | 701 | 1,397 | 35 | 593 | 504 | 1,097 | 35 | 591 | 529 | 1,120 | 11 | 187 | 95 | 282 |
| Govt English | 26 | 419 | 393 | 812 | 21 | 353 | 322 | 675 | 19 | 391 | 213 | 604 | 9 | 184 | 81 | 265 |
| Total Govt. | 69 | 1,115 | 1,094 | 2,209 | 56 | 946 | 826 | 1,772 | 54 | 982 | 742 | 1,724 | 20 | 371 | 176 | 547 |
| Mission | 16 | 323 | 246 | 569 | 13 | 230 | 227 | 457 | 13 | 219 | 200 | 419 | 10 | 149 | 108 | 257 |
| Chinese | 7 | 136 | 92 | 228 | 5 | 83 | 57 | 140 | 3 | 55 | 35 | 90 | 2 | 53 | 19 | 72 |
| Other | 1 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Total Non-Govt. | 24 | 469 | 341 | 810 | 19 | 322 | 289 | 611 | 17 | 279 | 237 | 516 | 14 | 205 | 131 | 336 |
| Total, all schools | 93 | 1,584 | 1,435 | 3,019 | 75 | 1,268 | 1,115 | 2,383 | 71 | 1,261 | 979 | 2,240 | 34 | 576 | 307 | 883 |

APPENDIX III (Cont'd.)

ENROLMENT BY CLASSES, APRIL, 1969.

| Secondary Schools | FORM 5/CHINESE SENIOR MIDDLE II | | | | FORM L6/CHINESE SENIOR MIDDLE III | | | | FORM U6 | | TOTAL | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|---------|------|-------|-------|
| | Classes | Boys | Girls | Total | Classes | Boys | Girls | Total | Classes | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Govt. Malay | 6 | 110 | 52 | 162 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| Govt. English | 9 | 171 | 72 | 243 | 3 | 60 | 18 | 78 | 2 | 41 | 8 | 49 |
| Total Govt. | 15 | 281 | 124 | 405 | 4 | 68 | 19 | 87 | 2 | 41 | 8 | 49 |
| Mission | 8 | 105 | 82 | 187 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chinese | 2 | 31 | 7 | 38 | 2 | 20 | 14 | 34 | — | — | — | — |
| Other | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total, Non-Govt. | 10 | 136 | 89 | 225 | 2 | 20 | 14 | 34 | — | — | — | — |
| Total, all schools | 25 | 417 | 213 | 630 | 6 | 88 | 33 | 121 | 2 | 41 | 8 | 49 |

APPENDIX IV

PUPILS AND TEACHERS PER CLASS, APRIL, 1969

| TYPE OF SCHOOL/COLLEGE | Total Pupils | Total Classes | Total Teachers | Average No. of Pupils per Class | Average No. of Teachers per Class |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| PRIMARY/PREPARATORY | | | | | |
| Government Malay | 16,079 | 810 | 792 | 19.8 | 1 |
| Government English | 4,220 | 129 | 179* | 32.7 | 1.4 |
| Mission | 2,947 | 80 | 88 | 36.8 | 1.1 |
| Chinese | 4,168 | 117 | 130 | 35.6 | 1.1 |
| Other | 166 | 14 | 14 | 11.9 | 1 |
| SECONDARY | | | | | |
| Govt. Malay, Forms 1-5 | 4,058 | 130 | 180* | 31.2 | 1.4 |
| Govt. Malay Form L6 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 2 |
| Govt. English, Forms 1-5 | 2,599 | 83 | 113* | 31.3 | 1.4 |
| Govt. English, Forms L6-U6 | 127 | 5 | 9 | 25.4 | 1.7 |
| Mission, Forms 1-5 | 1,889 | 60 | 85 | 31.5 | 1.4 |
| Chinese, J.M.I.-S.M. III | 602 | 21 | 46 | 28.7 | 2.2 |
| Other, Forms 1-4 | 41 | 5 | 5 | 8.2 | 1 |

* Excluding student-teachers.

APPENDIX V

PUPILS AND TEACHERS BY SCHOOLS, APRIL, 1969

| | PUPILS | | | TEACHERS | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| I. GOVT. MALAY SCHOOLS | | | | | | |
| (i) <i>Secondary</i> | | | | | | |
| BRUNEI I (BRUNEI TOWN) | | | | | | |
| 1. SMMP (Pusat) | 704 | 508 | 1,212 | 51 | 8 | 59 |
| 2. SMJA | 748 | 759 | 1,507 | 66* | 5 | 71* |
| TUTONG I | | | | | | |
| 3. SMMH | 363 | 315 | 678 | 26 | 4 | 30 |
| BELAIT | | | | | | |
| 4. SMAT, Kuala Belait | 159 | 134 | 293 | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| 5. SMMA, Seria | 127 | 119 | 246 | 12 | — | 12 |
| TEMBURONG | | | | | | |
| 6. SMSH, Bangar | 84 | 47 | 131 | 7 | — | 7 |
| Total Malay Sec. | 2,185 | 1,882 | 4,067 | 177 | 19 | 196 |
| (ii) <i>Primary</i> | | | | | | |
| BRUNEI I (BRUNEI TOWN) | | | | | | |
| 1. Pesar Ulak | 816 | 211 | 1,027 | 48 | 4 | 52 |
| 2. SMRIF | — | 667 | 667 | — | 34 | 34 |
| 3. SMLM | 552 | — | 552 | 22 | — | 22 |
| 4. Sungai Kebun | 333 | 834 | 1,167 | 26 | 14 | 40 |
| 5. Pintu Mahim | 169 | 179 | 348 | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| 6. Sultan Lama | 132 | 127 | 259 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Total, Brunei I | 2,002 | 2,018 | 4,020 | 112 | 60 | 172 |
| BRUNEI II | | | | | | |
| 7. SUAS, Muara | 118 | 106 | 224 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| 8. Serasa | 41 | 40 | 81 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 9. Mentiri | 19 | 13 | 32 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 10. Tanah Jambu | 32 | 41 | 73 | 5 | — | 5 |
| 11. Sungai Hanching | 104 | 88 | 192 | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| 12. Delima I | 103 | 90 | 193 | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| 13. Anggerek Desa | 218 | 217 | 435 | 12 | 7 | 19 |
| 14. Lambak | 113 | 109 | 222 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| 15. Amar Pahlawan | 161 | 157 | 318 | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| 16. Gadong | 130 | 139 | 269 | 9 | 2 | 11 |

PUPILS AND TEACHERS BY SCHOOLS, APRIL, 1969

| | PUPILS | | | TEACHERS | | |
|--------------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| 17. Bunut | 164 | 156 | 320 | 5 | 11 | 16 |
| 18. Bengkurong | 25 | 19 | 44 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 19. Kilanas | 120 | 105 | 225 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| 20. Sengkurong | 201 | 170 | 371 | 9 | 12 | 21 |
| 21. Jerudong | 46 | 47 | 93 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 22. Kati Mahar | 43 | 67 | 110 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 23. Subok | 53 | 51 | 104 | 4 | — | 4 |
| 24. Kiulap | 64 | 53 | 117 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 25. Kiarong | 25 | 15 | 40 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 26. Anak Askar | 16 | 27 | 43 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 27. Beribi | 25 | 17 | 42 | 4 | — | 4 |
| 28. Mulaut | 32 | 41 | 73 | 3 | — | 3 |
| Total, Brunei II | 1,853 | 1,768 | 3,621 | 114 | 77 | 191 |
| BRUNEI III | | | | | | |
| 29. Putat | 37 | 25 | 62 | 4 | — | 4 |
| 30. Pengkalan Batu | 31 | 28 | 59 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 31. Batu Marang | 76 | 92 | 168 | 7 | — | 7 |
| 32. Limau Manis | 66 | 45 | 111 | 5 | — | 5 |
| 33. Panchor Murai | 42 | 38 | 80 | 4 | — | 4 |
| 34. Menunggol | 25 | 23 | 48 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 35. Baru-Baru | 25 | 33 | 58 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 36. Masin | 20 | 25 | 45 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 37. Dato Gandhi | 99 | 105 | 204 | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| 38. Lumapas | 114 | 93 | 207 | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| 39. Kasat | 59 | 30 | 89 | 5 | — | 5 |
| 40. Berbunut | 16 | 19 | 35 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 41. Puduk | 17 | 23 | 40 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 42. Sungai Besar | 27 | 28 | 55 | 4 | — | 4 |
| 43. Junjongan | 28 | 27 | 55 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Total, Brunei III | 682 | 634 | 1,316 | 68 | 4 | 72 |
| TUTONG I | | | | | | |
| 44. SMMH, Tutong | 135 | 129 | 264 | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| 45. Bukit Panggal | 33 | 24 | 57 | 4 | — | 4 |

PUPILS AND TEACHERS BY SCHOOLS, APRIL, 1969

| | <i>PUPILS</i> | | | <i>TEACHERS</i> | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <i>Boys</i> | <i>Girls</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Men</i> | <i>Women</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| 46. Kiudang | 126 | 94 | 220 | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| 47. Menengah | 19 | 29 | 48 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 48. Kupang | 66 | 53 | 119 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 49. Sinaut | 144 | 95 | 239 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| 50. Bakiau | 20 | 27 | 47 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 51. Penanjong | 74 | 90 | 164 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| 52. Mitus | 33 | 27 | 60 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 53. Lamunin | 106 | 95 | 201 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| 54. Birau | 57 | 59 | 116 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 55. Keriam | 37 | 50 | 87 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Total, Tutong I | 850 | 772 | 1,622 | 54 | 34 | 88 |

TUTONG II

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-------|----|----|----|
| 56. Muda Mahkota | 23 | 33 | 56 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 57. Bukit Udal | 40 | 38 | 78 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 58. Tanjong Maya | 70 | 55 | 125 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 59. Layong | 67 | 52 | 119 | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| 60. Panchong | 33 | 26 | 59 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 61. Ukong | 79 | 56 | 135 | 6 | — | 6 |
| 62. Rambai | 61 | 54 | 115 | 6 | — | 6 |
| 63. Kampong Bukit | 61 | 41 | 102 | 5 | — | 5 |
| 64. Benutan | 33 | 29 | 62 | 4 | — | 4 |
| 65. Supon | 41 | 19 | 60 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 66. Belabau | 21 | 7 | 28 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 67. Damit Pemasang | 28 | 28 | 56 | 4 | — | 4 |
| 68. Danau | 36 | 40 | 76 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 69. Kesuma Negara | 20 | 24 | 44 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 70. Tempuan Telisai | 41 | 59 | 100 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 71. Sengkarai | 81 | 90 | 171 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 72. Lubok Pulau | 22 | 23 | 45 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 73. Penapar | 42 | 26 | 68 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Total, Tutong II | 799 | 700 | 1,499 | 69 | 14 | 83 |

BELAIT

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|
| 74. SMAT, Kuala Belait | 414 | 440 | 854 | 24 | 16 | 40 |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|

PUPILS AND TEACHERS BY SCHOOLS, APRIL, 1969

| | PUPILS | | | TEACHERS | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| 75. SMMA, Seria | 607 | 734 | 1,341 | 42 | 11 | 53 |
| 76. Labi | 64 | 41 | 105 | 6 | — | 6 |
| 77. Kuala Balai | 11 | 10 | 21 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 78. Rampayoh | 37 | 28 | 65 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 79. Bukit Sawat | 68 | 50 | 118 | 4 | — | 4 |
| 80. Sukang | 50 | 46 | 96 | 4 | — | 4 |
| 81. Melilas | 25 | 30 | 55 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 82. Lumut | 45 | 34 | 79 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 83. Sungai Liang | 78 | 91 | 169 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| 84. Merangking | 26 | 21 | 47 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 85. Teraban | 36 | 36 | 72 | 3 | — | 3 |
| Total, Belait | 1,461 | 1,561 | 3,022 | 100 | 31 | 131 |
| TEMBURONG | | | | | | |
| 86. SMSH, Bangar | 147 | 99 | 246 | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| 87. Bokok | 52 | 57 | 109 | 6 | — | 6 |
| 88. Biang | 24 | 10 | 34 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 89. Batu Apoi | 39 | 36 | 75 | 5 | — | 5 |
| 90. Labu | 35 | 26 | 61 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 91. Amo | 19 | 23 | 42 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 92. Kinua | 31 | 19 | 50 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 93. Belingos | 21 | 15 | 36 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 94. Belais | 22 | 18 | 40 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 95. Piasau | 21 | 17 | 38 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 96. Senukoh | 24 | 21 | 45 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 97. Puni | 47 | 43 | 90 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 98. Negalang | 14 | 13 | 27 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 99. Salangan | 33 | 28 | 61 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 100. Semabat | 16 | 9 | 25 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Total, Temburong | 545 | 434 | 979 | 52 | 3 | 55 |
| Total Malay Primary | 8,192 | 7,887 | 16,079 | 569 | 223 | 792 |
| Total Malay Sec. and Primary | 10,377 | 9,769 | 20,146 | 746 | 242 | 988 |

PUPILS AND TEACHERS BY SCHOOLS, APRIL, 1969

| | PUPILS | | | TEACHERS | | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| II. GOVT. ENGLISH SCHOOLS | | | | | | |
| (i) <i>Secondary</i> | | | | | | |
| 1. SOASC, Brunei Town | 1,122 | 128 | 1,250 | 50* | 5 | 55* |
| 2. A.A.C., Seria | 420 | 249 | 669 | 28 | 10 | 38 |
| 3. STPRI, Brunei Town | — | 647 | 647 | — | 25 | 25 |
| 4. Kuala Belait English | 77 | 83 | 160 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Total English Sec. | 1,619 | 1,107 | 2,726 | 81 | 43 | 124 |
| (ii) <i>Preparatory</i> | | | | | | |
| 1. SOAS College, | | | | | | |
| Brunei Town | 1,053 | — | 1,053 | 45† | 14† | 59† |
| Muara | 93 | 80 | 173 | 7 | — | 7 |
| Amar Pahlawan | 139 | 121 | 260 | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Sengkurong | 123 | 140 | 263 | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| Bangar | 20 | 30 | 50 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Total, SOASC Prep. | 1,428 | 371 | 1,799 | 69 | 20 | 89 |
| 2. A.A.C., Seria | 307 | 261 | 568 | 10 | 18 | 28 |
| A.A.C., Tutong | 270 | 258 | 528 | 21 | — | 21 |
| Total, A.A.C., Prep. | 577 | 519 | 1,096 | 31 | 18 | 49 |
| 3. STPRI, Brunei Town | — | 975 | 975 | — | 48‡ | 48‡ |
| 4. Kuala Belait English | 180 | 170 | 350 | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| Total English Prep. | 2,185 | 2,035 | 4,220 | 109 | 97 | 206 |
| Total, English Sec. and Prep. | 3,804 | 3,142 | 6,946 | 190 | 140 | 330 |
| III. MISSION ENGLISH SCHOOLS (unassisted) | | | | | | |
| (i) <i>Secondary</i> | | | | | | |
| 1. St. George's, | | | | | | |
| Brunei Town | 118 | 137 | 255 | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| 2. St. Andrew's, | | | | | | |
| Brunei Town | 200 | 121 | 321 | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| 3. St. Michael's, Seria | 350 | — | 350 | 9 | 4 | 13 |

* Includes 2 male student-teachers.

† Includes 19 student-teachers (10 male, 9 female).

‡ Includes 8 female student-teachers.

PUPILS AND TEACHERS BY SCHOOLS, APRIL, 1969

| | | PUPILS | | | TEACHERS | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| 4. | St. Angela's, Seria | — | 327 | 327 | 3 | 12 | 15 |
| 5. | St. Margaret's, Seria | 189 | 141 | 330 | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| 6. | St. John's, Kuala Belait | 118 | 100 | 218 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| 7. | St. James's, Kuala Belait | 51 | 37 | 88 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| | Total Mission Sec. | 1,026 | 863 | 1,889 | 49 | 36 | 85 |
| (ii) <i>Primary</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1. | St. George's, Brunei Town | 260 | 215 | 475 | 2 | 12 | 14 |
| 2. | St. Andrew's, Brunei Town | 359 | 238 | 597 | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| 3. | St. Michael's, Seria | 381 | — | 381 | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| 4. | St. Angela's, Seria | — | 416 | 416 | — | 10 | 10 |
| 5. | St. Margaret's, Seria | 267 | 187 | 454 | 3 | 14 | 17 |
| 6. | St. John's, Kuala Belait | 226 | 173 | 399 | — | 12 | 12 |
| 7. | St. James's, Kuala Belait | 134 | 91 | 225 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| | Total Mission Primary | 1,627 | 1,320 | 2,947 | 12 | 76 | 88 |
| (iii) <i>Kindergarten</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1. | St. George's, Brunei Town | 44 | 38 | 82 | — | 2 | 2 |
| 2. | St. Andrew's, Brunei Town | 47 | 25 | 72 | — | 3 | 3 |
| 3. | St. Michael's, Seria | 33 | — | 33 | — | 1 | 1 |
| 4. | St. Angela's, Seria | — | 60 | 60 | — | 2 | 2 |
| 5. | St. Margaret's, Seria | 26 | 15 | 41 | — | 2 | 2 |
| 6. | St. John's, Kuala Belait | 41 | 22 | 63 | — | 2 | 2 |
| 7. | St. James's, Kuala Belait | 16 | 17 | 33 | — | 2 | 2 |
| | Total Mission Kindergarten | 207 | 177 | 384 | — | 14 | 14 |
| | Total, Mission Sec., Primary and Kindergarten | 2,860 | 2,360 | 5,220 | 61 | 126 | 187 |

PUPILS AND TEACHERS BY SCHOOLS, APRIL, 1969

| | PUPILS | | | TEACHERS | | |
|---|--------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| IV. CHINESE SCHOOLS (assisted) | | | | | | |
| (i) <i>Secondary</i> | | | | | | |
| 1. Chung Hwa, Brunei Town | 124 | 100 | 224 | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| 2. Chung Ching, Seria | 198 | 100 | 298 | 14 | 4 | 18 |
| 3. Chung Hua, Kuala Belait | 56 | 24 | 80 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Total, Chinese Sec. | 378 | 224 | 602 | 36 | 10 | 46 |
| (ii) <i>Primary</i> | | | | | | |
| 1. Chung Hwa, Brunei Town | 772 | 662 | 1,434 | 14 | 32 | 46 |
| 2. Chung Hwa, Kiudang | 32 | 20 | 52 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 3. Chung Hwa, Tutong | 77 | 60 | 137 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 4. Chung Lian, Sg. Liang | 79 | 61 | 140 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 5. Chung Ching, Seria | 792 | 652 | 1,444 | 16 | 25 | 41 |
| 6. Chung Hua, Kuala Belait | 407 | 359 | 766 | 8 | 14 | 22 |
| 7. Chung Hwa, Labi | 94 | 63 | 157 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 8. Pai Yuek, Bangar | 19 | 19 | 38 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total, Chinese Primary | 2,272 | 1,896 | 4,168 | 49 | 81 | 130 |
| (iii) <i>Kindergarten</i> | | | | | | |
| 1. Chung Hwa, Brunei Town | 130 | 114 | 244 | — | 5 | 5 |
| 2. Chung Hwa, Tutong | 27 | 23 | 50 | — | 1 | 1 |
| 3. Chung Lian, Sg. Liang | 25 | 12 | 37 | — | 1 | 1 |
| 4. Chung Ching, Seria | 169 | 135 | 304 | — | 6 | 6 |
| 5. Chung Hua, Kuala Belait | 84 | 96 | 180 | — | 4 | 4 |
| Total Chinese Kindergarten | 435 | 380 | 815 | — | 17 | 17 |
| Total, Chinese Primary and Kindergarten | 3,085 | 2,500 | 5,585 | 85 | 108 | 193 |

PUPILS AND TEACHERS BY SCHOOLS, APRIL, 1969

| | PUPILS | | | TEACHERS | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| V. OTHER SCHOOLS (unassisted) | | | | | | |
| (i) <i>Secondary</i> | | | | | | |
| 1. Borneo Chartered Institute | 27 | 14 | 41 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| (ii) <i>Primary</i> | | | | | | |
| 1. Panaga (B.S.P. Co.) | 91 | 75 | 166 | 1 | 13 | 14 |
| (iii) <i>Kindergarten</i> | | | | | | |
| 1. Panaga (B.S.P. Co.) | 16 | 16 | 32 | — | 2 | 2 |
| Total, Other Sec., Primary and Kindergarten | 134 | 105 | 239 | 5 | 16 | 21 |
| VI. VOCATIONAL SCHOOL (unassisted) | | | | | | |
| 1. B.S.P. Co. Artisan Training School | 79 | — | 79 | 8 | — | 8 |
| VII. GOVT. TEACHER TRAINING | | | | | | |
| 1. Brunei Teachers' College | | | | | | |
| Students | 156 | 110 | 266 | 18 | 5 | 23 |
| Probationer-teachers | 116 | 116 | 228 | | | |
| Total Brunei T.C. | 268 | 226 | 494 | 18 | 5 | 23 |
| SUMMARY | | | | | | |
| I. Govt. Malay Schools | 10,377 | 9,769 | 20,146 | 746 | 242 | 988 |
| II. Govt. English Schools | 3,804 | 3,142 | 6,946 | 190 | 140 | 330 |
| III. Mission English Schools | 2,860 | 2,360 | 5,220 | 61 | 126 | 187 |
| IV. Chinese Schools | 3,085 | 2,500 | 5,585 | 58 | 108 | 193 |
| V. Other Schools | 134 | 105 | 239 | 5 | 16 | 21 |
| VI. Vocational School | 79 | — | 79 | 8 | — | 8 |
| VII. Govt. Teacher Training | 268 | 226 | 494 | 18 | 5 | 23 |
| Grand Total, 1969 | 20,607 | 18,102 | 38,709 | 1,113 | 637 | 1,750 |
| Total in 1968 | 19,551 | 16,913 | 36,464 | 1,013 | 596 | 1,609 |
| Increase in 1969 | 1,056 | 1,189 | 2,245 | 100 | 41 | 141 |

APPENDIX VI

ANALYSIS OF PUPILS BY RACE, APRIL, 1969

| Type of School/ College | MALAY | | CHINESE | | INDIAN | | EUROPEAN | | EURASIAN | | OTHER RACES | | TOTAL | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Govt. Malay | 10,000 | 9,527 | 187 | 148 | 14 | 10 | — | — | — | — | 176 | 84 | 10,377 | 9,769 | 20,146 |
| Govt. English | 3,238 | 2,584 | 430 | 454 | 19 | 16 | — | — | 6 | 7 | 111 | 81 | 3,804 | 3,142 | 6,946 |
| Mission | 738 | 383 | 1,689 | 1,548 | 141 | 135 | 6 | 2 | 42 | 45 | 244 | 247 | 2,860 | 2,360 | 5,220 |
| Chinese | 60 | 68 | 3,019 | 2,428 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | 3 | 3,085 | 2,500 | 5,585 |
| Other | 16 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 104 | 83 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 134 | 105 | 239 |
| Vvocational | 24 | — | 49 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | 79 | — | 79 |
| Teacher Training | 236 | 190 | 31 | 35 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 268 | 226 | 494 |
| TOTAL | 14,312 | 12,757 | 5,417 | 4,624 | 179 | 165 | 110 | 85 | 53 | 54 | 536 | 417 | 20,607 | 18,102 | 38,709 |
| TOTAL, all pupils | 27,069 | 10,041 | 344 | 195 | 107 | 953 | 38,709 | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX VII

ANALYSIS OF PUPILS BY AGE-GROUPS, APRIL, 1969

| AGE-GROUP | Kindergarten | | Primary/ Preparatory | | Secondary | | Vocational | | Teacher Training | | TOTAL | |
|---------------|--------------|-------|-------------------------|--------|-----------|-------|------------|-------|---------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Under 6 years | 429 | 355 | 183 | 140 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 612 | 495 |
| 6 " | 168 | 170 | 1,442 | 1,307 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,610 | 1,477 |
| 7 " | 44 | 34 | 1,700 | 1,616 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,744 | 1,650 |
| 8 " | 13 | 9 | 1,782 | 1,759 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,795 | 1,768 |
| 9 " | 2 | 3 | 1,824 | 1,741 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,826 | 1,744 |
| 10 " | — | 2 | 1,694 | 1,674 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1,695 | 1,677 |
| 11 " | 2 | — | 1,654 | 1,540 | 22 | 20 | — | — | — | — | 1,678 | 1,560 |
| 12 " | — | — | 1,441 | 1,362 | 105 | 100 | — | — | — | — | 1,546 | 1,462 |
| 13 " | — | — | 1,301 | 1,077 | 236 | 263 | — | — | — | — | 1,537 | 1,340 |
| 14 " | — | — | 732 | 592 | 533 | 517 | — | — | — | — | 1,265 | 1,109 |
| 15 " | — | — | 397 | 263 | 811 | 792 | — | — | — | — | 1,208 | 1,055 |
| 16 " | — | — | 160 | 101 | 994 | 815 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 1,157 | 917 |
| 17 " | — | — | 42 | 33 | 970 | 713 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1,019 | 751 |
| 18 " | — | — | 12 | 8 | 713 | 475 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 11 | 747 | 494 |
| 19 " | — | — | 2 | — | 459 | 254 | 12 | 12 | 40 | 31 | 513 | 285 |
| 20 " | — | — | 1 | — | 262 | 101 | 18 | 18 | 82 | 55 | 363 | 156 |
| 21 " | — | — | — | — | 77 | 30 | 19 | 19 | 60 | 59 | 156 | 89 |
| 22 " | — | — | — | — | 38 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 40 | 54 | 87 | 62 |
| 23 " | — | — | — | — | 11 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 30 | 9 |
| 24 " | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 2 |
| Over 24 " | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | 3 | 6 | — | 10 | — |
| TOTAL | 658 | 573 | 14,367 | 13,213 | 5,235 | 4,090 | 79 | — | 268 | 226 | 20,607 | 18,102 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 38,709 |

| Type of School | Chinese | | Student Teacher | | | | Total | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | Untrained | | Trained | | Untrained | | Untrained | | Total |
| | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | Total | |
| KINDERGARTEN | | | | | | | | | |
| Mission | 9 | — | 2 | — | 12 | — | 14 | 14 | |
| Chinese | 14 | — | — | — | 17 | — | 17 | 17 | |
| Other | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | |
| TOTAL Kindergarten | 24 | — | 2 | — | 31 | — | 33 | 33 | |
| PRIMARY/PREPARATORY | | | | | | | | | |
| Govt. Malay | 16 | 457 | 107 | 112 | 116 | 569 | 223 | 792 | |
| Govt. English | — | 98 | 79 | 1 | 1 | 99* | 80* | 179* | |
| Mission | 29 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 64 | 12 | 76 | 88 | |
| Chinese | 32 | 10 | 3 | 39 | 78 | 49 | 81 | 130 | |
| Other | — | 1 | 13 | — | — | 1 | 13 | 14 | |
| TOTAL Primary | 177 | 571 | 214 | 159 | 259 | 730* | 473* | 1203* | |
| SECONDARY | | | | | | | | | |
| Govt. Malay | — | 163 | 19 | — | — | 163* | 19 | 182* | |
| Govt. English | — | 59 | 33 | 20 | 10 | 79* | 43 | 122* | |
| Mission | 2 | 9 | 9 | 40 | 27 | 49 | 36 | 85 | |
| Chinese | — | 10 | 2 | 26 | 8 | 36 | 10 | 46 | |
| Other | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | |
| TOTAL Secondary | 3 | 242 | 63 | 89 | 46 | 331* | 109 | 440* | |
| VOCATIONAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | — | — | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | 8 | |
| TEACHER TRAINING | | | | | | | | | |
| Government | — | 18 | 5 | — | — | 18 | 5 | 23 | |
| TOTAL, all Colleges | 204 | 831 | 284 | 256 | 336 | 1087* | 620* | 1707* | |

APPENDIX IX

TRAINED BRUNEI TEACHERS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS/COLLEGES, 1969

| Type of School/College | Non-Graduate O Level and Above | | | Non-Graduate Below O Level | | | TOTAL | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Malay Primary | - | - | - | 530 | 181 | 171 | 530 | 181 |
| Malay Secondary | 13 | 5 | 18 | 150 | 15 | 165 | 163 | 20 |
| English Preparatory | 13 | 8 | 21 | 58 | 12 | 70 | 71 | 20 |
| English Secondary | - | 2 | 2 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 13 | 10 |
| Brunei Teachers' College | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 26 | 16 | 42 | 754 | 217 | 971 | 780 | 233 |
| | | | | | | | | 1013 |

APPENDIX X

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS, 1969

1. MALAYSIAN L.C.E. (MALAY-MEDIUM), 1969.

| <i>Candidates</i> | <i>Grade A</i> | <i>Grade B</i> | <i>Total full LCE Passes</i> | <i>Passed in at least one Subject</i> | <i>Failed in all Subjects</i> | <i>Total Candidates examined</i> |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| SMMP (Pusat) | 145 | 49 | 194 | 554 | — | 748 |
| SMMH, Tutong | 19 | 27 | 46 | 149 | — | 195 |
| SMAT, K. Belait | 31 | 12 | 43 | 77 | — | 120 |
| SMSH, Bangar | 3 | 3 | 6 | 27 | — | 33 |
| Private | 43 | 21 | 64 | 153 | — | 217 |
| Sekolah Menengah Arab * | 24 | 10 | 34 | 65 | — | 99 |
| TOTAL | 265 | 122 | 387 | 1,025 | — | 1,412 |

* Religious Affairs Department School.

2. MALAYSIAN L.C.E. (ENGLISH-MEDIUM), 1969.

| <i>Candidates</i> | <i>Grade A</i> | <i>Grade B</i> | <i>Total full LCE Passes</i> | <i>Passed in at least one Subject</i> | <i>Failed in all Subjects</i> | <i>Total Candidates examined</i> |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| SOAS College | 117 | 21 | 138 | 133 | — | 271 |
| A. A. College | 88 | 12 | 100 | 58 | — | 158 |
| STPRI | 40 | 18 | 58 | 93 | — | 151 |
| St. Andrew's | 15 | 12 | 27 | 65 | — | 92 |
| St. Angela's | 45 | 7 | 52 | 25 | — | 77 |
| St. George's | 12 | 3 | 15 | 26 | — | 41 |
| St. James's | 7 | 1 | 8 | 19 | — | 27 |
| St. John's | 18 | 3 | 21 | 31 | — | 52 |
| St. Margaret's | 23 | 2 | 25 | 40 | — | 65 |
| St. Michael's | 26 | 10 | 36 | 31 | — | 67 |
| Private | 5 | 3 | 8 | 19 | — | 27 |
| TOTAL | 396 | 92 | 488 | 540 | — | 1,028 |

3. MALAYSIA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION/GCE O LEVEL
(MALAY-MEDIUM), 1969.

| <i>Candidates</i> | <i>Div. I</i> | <i>Div. II</i> | <i>Div. III</i> | <i>Total G.C.E. O Level</i> | <i>Failed M.C.E./G.C.E.</i> | <i>Total Candidates examined</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| SMMP (Pusat) | 1 | 9 | 64 | 50 | 124 | 160 |
| Private candidates | — | — | 24 | 46 | 70 | 170 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 9 | 88 | 96 | 194 | 330 |

All private candidates, who obtained M.C.E. or G.E.C. O Level passes, were from Adult Education classes.

4. COMBINED CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL CERTIFICATE/GCE O LEVEL AND
MALAYSIA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION/GCE O LEVEL (ENGLISH-
MEDIUM), 1969.

| <i>Candidates</i> | <i>Div. I</i> | <i>Div. II</i> | <i>Div. III</i> | <i>O</i> | <i>Total GCE Level M.C.E.</i> | <i>Failed</i> | <i>Total Candidates examined</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| S.O.A.S. College | 20 | 22 | 47 | 18 | 107 | 37 | 144 |
| A. A. College | 16 | 19 | 28 | 13 | 76 | 10 | 86 |
| St. Andrew's | 3 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 20 | 9 | 29 |
| St. Angela's | 14 | 16 | 13 | 1 | 44 | — | 44 |
| St. George's | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| St. Margaret's | 5 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 42 | 11 | 53 |
| St. Michael's | 5 | 11 | 14 | 10 | 40 | 3 | 43 |
| Private candidates | — | 8 | 27 | 137 | 172 | 62 | 234 |
| TOTAL | 64 | 90 | 154 | 206 | 514 | 135 | 649 |

All private candidates, who obtained S.C., M.C.E. or G.E.C. O Level passes, were from Adult Education classes.

5. CAMBRIDGE HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE/G.C.E. A LEVEL, 1969.

| Candidates | Full H.S.C. | One or more Principal (A) Levels | Total HSC/GCE A Level | One or more Subsidiary (O) Levels | Failed all subjects | Total candidates examined |
|------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| S.O.A.S. College | 6 | 13 | 19 | 21 | — | 40 |
| Private | 1 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 2 | 32 |
| TOTAL | 7 | 28 | 35 | 35 | 2 | 72 |

6. CHINESE JUNIOR MIDDLE EXAMINATION, 1969.

| SCHOOL | Passed | | | Provisionally passed | | | Failed | | | Total candidates examined | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T |
| Chung Hwa, Brunei Town | 8 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 31 | 16 | 47 |
| Chung Ching, Seria | 19 | 14 | 33 | 8 | 7 | 15 | — | — | — | 27 | 21 | 48 |
| Chung Hua, Kuala Belait | 13 | 4 | 17 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| TOTAL | 40 | 21 | 16 | 24 | 11 | 35 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 74 | 41 | 115 |

7. CHINESE SENIOR MIDDLE EXAMINATION, 1969.

| SCHOOL | Passed | | | Provisionally passed | | | Failed | | | Total candidates examined | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T | B | G | T |
| Chung Hwa, Brunei Town | 5 | 7 | 12 | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| Chung Ching, Seria | 15 | 4 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | 17 | 5 | 22 |
| TOTAL | 20 | 11 | 31 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 23 | 15 | 38 |

8. LONDON G.C.E. 'O' LEVEL, 1969.

| <i>SESSION</i> | | | | <i>Passed</i> | <i>Failed</i> | <i>Total Candidates Examined</i> |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|---------------|--|
| January | ... | ... | ... | 110 | 73 | 183 |
| June | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 66 | 108 |
| TOTAL | | | | 152 | 139 | 291 |

9. LONDON G.C.E. 'A' LEVEL, 1969.

| <i>SESSION</i> | | | | <i>Passed</i> | <i>Failed</i> | <i>Total Candidates Examined</i> |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|---------------|--|
| January | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 14 | 24 |
| June | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 16 | 27 |
| TOTL | | | | 21 | 30 | 51 |

10. LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION, MAY, 1969.

| <i>STAGE & SUBJECT</i> | | | | <i>Passed</i> | <i>Failed</i> | <i>Total Candidates Examined</i> |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|---------------|--|
| STAGE I | | | | | | |
| Typewriting | ... | ... | ... | — | 9 | 9 |
| Shorthand | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Book-keeping | ... | ... | ... | — | 3 | 3 |
| STAGE II | | | | | | |
| Typewriting | ... | ... | ... | — | 5 | 5 |
| Shorthand | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Book-keeping | ... | ... | ... | — | 6 | 6 |
| STAGE III | | | | | | |
| Typewriting | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Shorthand | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| Accounting | ... | ... | ... | — | 4 | 4 |
| <i>Total</i> | | | | 7 | 37 | 44 |

11. ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS EXAMINATIONS, 1969.

| <i>STAGE & SUBJECT</i> | | | | <i>Passed</i> | <i>Failed</i> | <i>Total Candidates Examined</i> |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|---------------|--|
| STAGE I | | | | | | |
| Typewriting | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 18 | 30 |
| Shorthand | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 13 | 14 |

| <i>STAGE & SUBJECT</i> | | | | <i>Passed</i> | <i>Failed</i> | <i>Total Candidates Examined</i> |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|---------------|---------------|--|
| Book-keeping | | | | — | 7 | 7 |
| English for Foreigners | | | | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| Commerce | | | | — | 1 | 1 |
| STAGE II | | | | | | |
| Typewriting | | | | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| Shorthand | | | | — | 5 | 5 |
| Book-keeping | | | | 3 | 10 | 13 |
| Arithmetic | | | | — | 1 | 1 |
| STAGE III | | | | | | |
| Typewriting | | | | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Shorthand | | | | — | 3 | 3 |
| English for Foreigners | | | | — | 7 | 7 |
| | | | | 30 | 88 | 118 |

12. CITY AND GUILDS EXAMINATIONS, 1969.

| <i>SUBJECTS</i> | <i>Passed</i> | <i>Failed</i> | <i>Total Candidates Examined</i> |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| Mathematics A | 1 | — | 1 |
| Mathematics B | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Mathematics C | 1 | — | 1 |
| Engineering Science | — | 1 | 1 |
| Electrical Engineering Practice I | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Electrical Engineering Practice II | — | 1 | 1 |
| Electrical Engineering Practice III | 1 | — | 1 |
| Electrical Engineering Practice IV | — | 3 | 3 |
| Elementary Telecom. Practice II | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Elementary Telecom. Practice IV | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Telecommunication Principles A | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Telecommunication Principles B | 3 | — | 3 |
| Telecommunication Principles C | — | 1 | 1 |
| Communication Radio C | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Radio and Line Transmission A | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Radio and Line Transmission B | — | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 17 | 19 | 36 |

APPENDIX XI

OVERSEAS STUDENTS, JUNE, 1969

I. GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

| COURSE | Malaysia | | Singapore | | Philippines | | Britain | | Canada | | Australia | | U.S.A. | | Total | |
|---|----------|---|-----------|---|-------------|---|---------|---|--------|---|-----------|---|--------|---|-------|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1. POST-GRADUATE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medicine | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| Total Post-graduate | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| 2. GRADUATE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Architecture | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Biochemistry | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Chemistry | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Chemistry, Zoology, Botany | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Chinese Studies | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Civil Engineering | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| Dental Science | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Economics | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 5 | 5 |
| Economics & Admin. Economics & Social Studies | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Electrical Engineering | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Environmental Science | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Food & Fabric Science | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Forestry | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| General Studies | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Geography & Economics | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |

I. GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS (cont.)

| COURSE | Malaysia | | Singapore | | Philippines | | Britain | | Canada | | Australia | | U.S.A. | | Total | |
|--------------------------|----------|---|-----------|---|-------------|---|---------|---|--------|---|-----------|---|--------|---|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Geology & Botany | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 |
| Law | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malay Studies | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Mathematics | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Maths. & Computers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Mechanical Engineering | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| Microbiology | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Pharmacy | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Science & Medicine | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| Sociology | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Unclassified | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Total Graduate | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 20 | 8 | 5 | - | 7 | - | 1 | - | 37 | 45 |
| 3. NON-GRADUATE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accountancy | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| Agriculture | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 6 |
| Applied Biology | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Architecture | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Art & Design | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Business Studies | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 6 |
| Cartography | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Engineering | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| Home Economics | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Photography | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Planting Industry | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Public Admin. | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Secretarial | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Teacher Training, Adult | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Teacher Training, Crafts | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Arts & Crafts | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |

1. GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS (cont.)

| COURSE | Malaysia | | Singapore | | Philippines | | Britain | | Canada | | Australia | | U.S.A. | | Total | |
|----------------------|----------|----|-----------|---|-------------|---|---------|----|--------|---|-----------|---|--------|---|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Teacher Training. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic Science | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Teacher Training, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Subjects | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 3 |
| Teacher Training, PE | | | | | | | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Veterinary Science | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Unclassified | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Total Non-graduate | 14 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 26 | 8 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 40 | 11 |
| 4. VOCATIONAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nursing | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Total Vocational | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| 5. SCHOOL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary Malay | - | 19 | 44 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 44 | 22 |
| Secondary English | 2 | - | 43 | - | - | - | 23 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 68 | 6 |
| Total School | 2 | 19 | 87 | 3 | - | - | 23 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 112 | 28 |
| Grand Total, Govt. | 19 | 20 | 87 | 3 | 1 | - | 72 | 28 | 5 | - | 7 | 2 | 1 | - | 192 | 53 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 245 | |

II. NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

| SOURCE OF AWARD AND COURSE | | Malaysia | | Britain | | Canada | | Australia | | U.S.A. | | Total | |
|------------------------------|--|----------|---|---------|---|--------|---|-----------|---|--------|---|-------|---|
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1. GRADUATE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) B.S.P. Co. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Science | | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| (ii) Commonwealth | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil Engineering | | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| (iii) East West Centre | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Science | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| (iv) Fullbright Travel Grant | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemistry | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Total Graduate | | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 3 | 1 |
| 2. NON-GRADUATE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) B.S.P. Co. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil Engineering | | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Electrical Engineering | | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Mechanical Engineering | | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Total B.S.P. Co. | | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - |
| (ii) Colombo Plan | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accountancy | | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Architecture | | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Engineering | | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Public Admin. | | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Statistics | | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Veterinary Science | | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Total Colombo Plan | | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | 1 |
| (iii) Commonwealth | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teacher Training | | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 |
| Total Non-Graduate | | 10 | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 15 | 2 |
| Grand Total Non-Government | | 10 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 18 | 3 |

III. PRIVATE STUDENTS

| COURSE | Singapore | | Taiwan | | Japan | | Britain | | Canada | | Australia | | Total | |
|----------------------------|-----------|---|--------|----|-------|---|---------|---|--------|---|-----------|---|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1. POST-GRADUATE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economics | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Physics | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Total Post-graduate | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| 2. GRADUATE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accountancy | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Accountancy and Statistics | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Agriculture | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Banking and Accountancy | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 8 |
| Chemistry | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Chemical Engineering | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Chinese Literature | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Civil Engineering | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 8 |
| Commerce | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Commerce and Economics | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Economics | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Electrical Engineering | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Foreign Languages | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Journalism | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Law | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Mechanical Engineering | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| Medicine | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 |
| Pharmacy | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Unclassified | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Total Graduate | 1 | - | 32 | 13 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 35 | 17 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 52 | 52 |

III. PRIVATE STUDENTS (cont.)

| COURSE | Singapore | | Taiwan | | Japan | | Britain | | Canada | | Australia | | Total | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---|--------|----|-------|---|---------|----|--------|---|-----------|---|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 3. NON-GRADUATE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accountancy | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Agriculture | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Architecture | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - |
| Business Management | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Business Studies | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| Engineering | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Radio and T.V. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Telecom. and Electronics | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| TV and Electrical Engineering | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Unclassified | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 4 | - |
| Total Non-graduate | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 8 | - | - | - | 6 | - | 17 | - |
| 4. VOCATIONAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aeronautical Eng. (Pract.) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Midwifery | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Nursing | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 35 | - | - | - | - | 35 | 35 |
| Total Vocational | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 36 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 36 |
| 5. SCHOOL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 8 | - |
| Grand Total Private | 3 | - | 36 | 13 | 1 | - | 11 | 37 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 63 | 53 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 116 | |

V. SUMMARY, GOVERNMENT, NON-GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE

| COURSE | Malaysia | | Singapore | | Philippines | | Taiwan | | Japan | | Britain | | Canada | | Australia | | U.S.A. | | Total | |
|---------------|----------|----|-----------|---|-------------|---|--------|----|-------|---|---------|----|--------|---|-----------|---|--------|---|-------|-----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Post-graduate | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 |
| Graduate | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 32 | 13 | - | - | 20 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 3 | - | 75 | 26 |
| Non-graduate | 24 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 38 | 9 | - | - | 7 | 2 | - | - | 72 | 13 |
| Vocational | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 42 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 42 |
| School ... | 2 | 19 | 87 | 3 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 25 | 6 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 120 | 28 |
| TOTAL | 29 | 22 | 90 | 3 | 1 | - | 36 | 13 | 1 | - | 87 | 66 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 | 3 | - | 273 | 109 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 382 | |

*Education Week: Part
of the exhibits on dis-
play during the week.*



Cholera Campaign in the State is going on all the time. The photograph shows a nervous teenager being innoculated and the anxious and curious expressions from on-lookers.



APPENDIX XII

ADULT EDUCATION, 1969

I. MALAY-MEDIUM

(i) Enrolment and Staff

| COURSE | ENROLMENT | | | STAFF | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | M | F | Total | M | F | Total |
| Literacy/Basic Education | 835 | 1,027 | 1,862 | 80 | 30 | 110 |
| Malay for non-Malays | 78 | 83 | 161 | 11 | — | 11 |
| Secondary Education :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Form 1 | 12 | 16 | 28 | 2 | — | 2 |
| (b) Form 2 | 26 | — | 26 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| (c) Form 3 | 321 | 59 | 380 | 32 | 3 | 35 |
| (d) Form 4 | 39 | 12 | 51 | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| (e) Form 5 | 102 | 20 | 122 | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| (f) Form 6 | 20 | — | 20 | 6 | — | 6 |
| Domestic Subjects | — | 1,081 | 1,081 | — | 17 | 17 |
| Commercial Subjects :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Typing | 125 | 76 | 201 | 11 | — | 11 |
| (b) Shorthand | 267 | 132 | 399 | 16 | — | 16 |
| Foreign Languages :— | | | | | | |
| (a) Chinese | 124 | 15 | 139 | 5 | — | 5 |
| (b) Japanese | 47 | 21 | 68 | 2 | — | 2 |
| (c) Hindi | 13 | 3 | 16 | 1 | — | 1 |
| (d) French | 15 | 16 | 31 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Music | 23 | 14 | 37 | 1 | — | 1 |
| TOTAL | 2,047 | 2,575 | 4,622 | 193 | 54 | 247 |

(ii) Local Examination Successes

| COURSE | STAGE | | Passes |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------|--------|
| Literacy/Basic Education | ... | Elementary | 362 |
| | | Advanced | 200 |
| Malay for non-Malays | | Form 3 | 10 |
| Commercial Subjects :— | | | |
| (a) Typing ... | ... | Elementary | 41 |
| | | Intermediate | 17 |
| | | Advanced | 2 |
| (b) Shorthand ... | ... | Elementary | 22 |
| | | Intermediate | 4 |
| | | Advanced | 2 |
| (c) Stenography ... | ... | Elementary | 2 |
| Foreign Languages :— | | | |
| (a) Chinese ... | ... | Primary II | 13 |
| | | Primary IV | 5 |
| (b) Japanese ... | ... | Primary II | 12 |
| | | Primary IV | 4 |
| (c) French ... | ... | Primary II | 4 |

(iii) Public Examination Successes

| Examination | Passes |
|-----------------|--------|
| L. C. E. | 72 |

For other Public Examination successes, both Malay-medium and English-medium, see Appendix X, Sections 3 and 4.

ADULT EDUCATION, 1969 (Cont.)

II. ENGLISH-MEDIUM

(i) Enrolment and Staff

| COURSE | M | F | T | M | F | T |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Enrolment | | | Staff | | |
| Primary English | 743 | 282 | 1,025 | 33 | 10 | 43 |
| Lower Secondary | 221 | 69 | 290 | 11 | 6 | 23 |
| G.C.E. 'O' Level Subjects | 77 | 27 | 104 | 5 | — | 5 |
| Cambridge School Cert. | 39 | 16 | 55 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Cambridge Higher School Certificate | 24 | 8 | 32 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Typing | 20 | 98 | 118 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Shorthand | 11 | 60 | 71 | 2 | — | 2 |
| TOTAL | 1,135 | 560 | 1,695 | 68 | 22 | 90 |

(ii) Local Certificates Awarded

| LEVEL | No. of Certificates | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Primary Standard II | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 301 |
| Primary Standard IV | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 105 |
| Primary Standard VI | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 |
| Secondary Form 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Secondary Form 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |

APPENDIX XIII

MALAY LANGUAGE TEACHING IN NON-MALAY SCHOOLS, 1969.

| <i>TYPE of SCHOOL</i> | <i>No. Schools</i> | <i>No. Classes</i> | <i>ENROLMENT</i> | | | <i>STAFF</i> | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | | <i>B</i> | <i>G</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>M</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| Mission English | 7 | 137 | 2,297 | 1,851 | 4,148 | 66 | 10 | 76 |
| Chinese | 8 | 141 | 2,571 | 2,135 | 4,706 | 65 | 5 | 70 |
| TOTAL | 15 | 278 | 4,868 | 3,986 | 8,854 | 131 | 15 | 146 |

(b) MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

The people of Brunei enjoy good health during the year and the State remained free from many serious epidemic. There was no indigenous cases of Malaria although four imported cases were discovered and treated. There was a small localised outbreak of Salmonella infection and all cases being exclusively notified by the B.S.P. Co. Ltd., Panaga Hospital. An outbreak of enteritis occurred at a Girls High School Hostel. 204 cases of Chicken Pox were reported and 98 cases of Filariasis were revealed in a survey. A campaign was organised especially for the Belait District following the occurrence of 27 cases of Diphtheria. Immunization was carried out against the usual major immunisable diseases. Responsibility for administering the Medical and Health Department, planning and implementing the National Health Projects, rests with the Director of Medical and Health Services. The State is divided into four Administrative districts with the Headquarters in Brunei Town. Division by functions, the Department comprises of two main branches, the Medical (Hospital and Clinical) Services and the Public Health (Maintenance and Preventive) Services.

The Hospital and other clinical services include the General Hospital in the capital with a capacity of 233 beds; the District Hospital at Kuala Belait with a capacity of 108 beds; the Hospital at Bangar of 16 beds; the Flying Doctor Service; various clinics and travelling Dispensaries; and Dental Clinics.

The B.S.P. Co. has a well staffed hospital at Seria of 85 beds. The Company also provides public health services within its area.

The Public Health Services is administered for the Director by two Medical Officers of Health. The Malaria Eradication Project continued as a separate Development project within the services but under the supervision of a Malariologist and his staff.

Construction was progressing satisfactory on the new three-storey District Hospital at Kuala Belait. When completed, the hospital will accommodate 185 beds, of which 28 beds will come

under a separate Psychiatric Unit. This Unit will have modern out-patients' section and two well subdivided wards for male and female patients.

Services :

The Medical and Health Department provides Hospital and Clinic facilities in most of the populated area. Patients from the remote kampongs (villages) and areas are served by motorised ambulance on the main and subsidiary roads, by boats along the main waterways, and by the Flying Doctor Helicopter to areas inaccessible by the other two means.

The Flying Doctor Service was introduced in 1965 and has since make possible the provision of modern medical facilities to all kampongs in the remote parts of the State. The Flying Team usually consists of a doctor, a mid-wife and a nurse and they make a regular three times a week services besides attending to emergencies.

Basic organisation of the service is the division of the 268 rural kampongs into 24 groups. In each group, there is a Key Kampong where the Flying Doctor Team will visit and where their patients needing attention can assemble. Two days before each flight, the public is informed via radio announcement the place and time of the team's visit.

Expenditure for the year 1969 :

| | | | | | |
|-----|------|--|---|---|----------------|
| (a) | (i) | Personal Emolument | - | - | \$3,555,363.05 |
| | (ii) | Other annually Recurrent Expenditure | - | - | 2,523,910.56 |
| (b) | | Capital Expenditure | - | - | 206,421.66 |
| (c) | | Expenditure for work carried out by other than Medical and Health Department | - | - | |
| | (i) | Municipal Authorities exp. on Public Health measures: | | | |
| | | Brunei and Temburong | | | 1,439,398.01 |

| | | | |
|-------|---|---------|--------------|
| | Kuala Belait/Seria | - | 797,709.88 |
| | Tutong | - - - - | 281,442.47 |
| (ii) | B.S.P. Co. Ltd. petroleum expenditure on Public Health | | 1,916,431.00 |
| (iii) | Commissioner of Development expended in 1969 | - - | 2,695,443.25 |
| (d) | Proportion of Public Expenditure to Total Exp. of State | - | 9.7% |

The Preventive Public Health Services, headed by two Medical Officers of Health continued to provide Antenatal and child health services with emphasise on Nutrition and immunisation.

The Dental Service served all aspects of Dental requirements. Emphasis was on the School Dental Clinics. Many static clinics were aided by two Mobile Dental Clinics and the transference of cases by helicopter from outlying kampongs to hospital for treatment.

Medical Practitioners are required to have qualifications registrable with the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom.

"Authorisation" is however granted to some Medical Practitioners, for specific periods according to the requirements of the State.

The following training facilities exist in the State for Medical Auxillaries : —

- i) School of Nursing
- ii) School of Mid-wives
- iii) Training Course for Junior Health Inspectors.

World Health Organisation has kindly provided, by arrangement with the Brunei Government, a special Instructor for the training course for Junior Health Inspectors.

Other forms of training are arranged outside the State.

Public Health Developments in 1969 :

Much progress has been made in the construction of the sewerage systems in Kuala Belait and in the Capital.

Altogether about 60% of the population of Brunei have a piped water supply. Increased demand has aggravated the water problem in Brunei Town. The Sungai Tutong Water Scheme is under construction. The supply of water is the responsible of the Public Works Department, but water supplies are inspected by the Health Department which make recommendations as may be required.

All Food Handlers are subjected to compulsory Medical Examination annually and are immunized against Cholera, tuberculosis and smallpox. Food handling establishments are also regularly inspected.

Disease Control Programmes deal with the prevention and elimination of Malaria. The anti-malarial staff also deals with filarisis. There is a Chest Physician whose main concern is the elimination of tuberculosis. All infants are immunized against Diptheria, Pertussis and Tetanus. Cholera vaccination is always available and is urged on the public before great events likely to result in large public gatherings.

The reduction of infant mortality and the preservation of maternal health are function of the Maternal and Child Health Clinics. In addition home visiting is also conducted.

In 1969 the total number of attendances at Antenatal clinics was 28,064, an increase on the 1968 attendance of 27,458. It is estimated that about 80% of all pregnant women attend the clinics at some time. Abnormal cases are referred to the Specialist Obstetrician. Free milk and vitamins, iron and calcium compounds are given to expecting mothers and pre-school children at Maternal and Child Health Clinics. School children comprise nearly 20% of the population (36,464 in 1969), and they are cared for by the School Health Services.

(c) TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Administration :

The departure of the Town Planning Officer in September 1968 left a vacuum in the planning services and it was not until the arrival of his successor in July 1969 that it was possible to resume active planning. The staff position remains as before with a Town Planning Officer, one draughtsman and one technical assistant.

Policy :

The aim of the Government is to provide a service which will prepare planning schemes for short, medium and long term development in the urban and rural areas in order to promote co-ordinated, orderly, safe, healthy and economically viable towns and villages, with adequate transportation networks to give the ease of mobility so necessary in present times. The service will not only exercise control over building and land development in both the public and private sectors but will actively encourage sound development.

Legislation :

Brunei at present lacks any forms of planning legislation. Authority has been issued for the preparation of draft legislation.

Town Development :

A new planning scheme has been prepared for Muara basing on the estimated growth of Muara Town up to the year 2000. Detailed planning for the immediate development programme includes a Government Housing Scheme, a Royal Military Marine Base and a new shopping centre.

In Brunei Town a Traffic Generation Survey has been undertaken with the objective of providing information on future car parking requirements in relation to buildings.

Work on a scheme of redevelopment at mile one on the Tutong Road has commenced. In association with the Town Planning Office a firm of consultants is investigating an area of

land, south of the Gadong Road, for allocation as an Industrial Area. Some progress also is made with the co-ordination of the redevelopment of the western part of Kampong Kianggeh.

The planning schemes for Brunei, Kuala Belait, Seria, Tutong and Bangar are being brought up to date.

Infrastructure :

1969 had seen continuing progress in the road programme, construction of a deepwater port at Muara, a modernised telecommunications system, an international airport and the commencement of a major water supply scheme for Brunei, Muara and Tutong.

Development Central :

The Town Planning Officer as a member of the Municipal Boards of Brunei, Kuala Belait/Seria, and Tutong is to advise the Boards on development control. Advice was given to the Lands Department on applications for changes of conditions of title and other matters. Advice was given to the Government on the problems of control of development outside the municipal areas.

(d) SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Security and Welfare :

This country is rather blessed with less relief problems such as to be found in other big countries.

The Social Welfare Department continues to be an all purpose social agent, rendering assistance, guidance and advice to families and individual throughout the State. This Department does not have specific subject such as Health, Unemployment, old age and disability and such like. The task of giving old age pension however is being performed by the Pension Office which remains a section of the Treasury. However, a most salient feature of this Department is its direct function with youth movement.

The Department is headed by the Welfare Commissioner with the following staff:—

Welfare Officer
Supervisor of Youth Movement
Senior Welfare Workers
Welfare Workers
Chief Clerk
Clerk
Outboard Drivers
Land Rover Drivers
Office Boys

The Welfare Officer carries out the directive from Welfare Commissioner in all matters relating to social and Welfare works.

The Supervisor of Youth Movement acts as the intermediary between the youth movement, Welfare bodies and the government through the Welfare Commissioner. He visits the youth clubs and associations and deals with correspondence and keep their files.

Welfare Workers investigate cases that come to the attention of the Department through the people themselves, the Headmen,

the people's representative and district officers. They make home visit both for new and old cases. In the case of the latter, reports should be made every three months.

One Welfare Worker attended a six months welfare work course at Woodbrooke College, Selly Oak, Birmingham.

There is no voluntary social work in a strict sense of the word in Brunei. However youth and welfare bodies are only too ready to come forward if occasion demands.

The estimated total budget for the Department in 1969 was \$414,490.00 which was made up of the following:—

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| a) Personal Emolument | ... | \$144,290.00 |
| b) Annually recurrent expenditure | | \$192,400.00 |
| c) Special Expenditure | ... .. | \$ 7,800.00 |

The annual recurrent of \$192,400.00 was made up of:

| | | |
|--|--------|--------------|
| a) Administration | ... .. | \$ 25,400.00 |
| b) Charities and Grants | ... .. | \$125,000.00 |
| c) Scholarships and Training for Youth | ... .. | \$ 20,000.00 |
| d) Magazines and Books | ... .. | \$ 5,000.00 |
| e) Maintenance of Youth | ... .. | \$ 7,000.00 |
| f) Maintenance of Swimming Pool | | \$ 10,000.00 |

From the special expenditure of \$77,800.00, \$65,000.000 is allotted for the Emergency Relief. This is the financial assistance given to the families of the detainees (those involved in the 1962 rebellion).

The actual amount spent for this purpose during the year was \$44,489.00.

From the allocation for Charities and Grants the Department contributed to the following:—

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| a) Old Persons' Home | ... .. | \$ 10,000.00 |
| b) Community Service Council | ... .. | \$ 20,000.00 |
| c) Girl's Guide Association | ... .. | \$ 1,500.00 |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--------|----|----------|
| d) | Boy's Scout Association | ... | \$ | 4,000.00 |
| e) | Brunei Student Union in the United Kingdom | ... .. | \$ | 734.00 |
| f) | Committee for the Orphans | ... | \$ | 500.00 |

The main function of the department is the investigation of cases that come to the attention of the department. The Department also carries out financial assistance to needy widows, their dependants and also to families and individuals who are unable to support themselves through ill-health or physical disabilities.

This department grants free spectacles to school children and detainees who are really unable to afford them. Financial grants towards the construction of houses of destitutes are specially awarded by the Department although the work force is met by youth organisations in the particular location free of charge.

The nature of the function of the department is more of "corrective" rather than "preventive". The primary concern of the department is to advise individuals who happen to be seeking relief assistance from the department at the first sign of other inabilities to find employment. It is always the guiding principle of the department not to be merely an agency for the redistribution of government fund.

The care and protection of expectant mothers and children are being carried out by the Medical Department.

In the case of Juvenile delinquency this department acts only as an advisory body and any reformatory training in the case of a minor that has committed certain "adult" crime, he will directly become the responsibility of the prison department which will sent him to a "reformed" or corrective school outside the country.

The age who is homeless and without close relatives will find a place in The Old Persons Home which is run by a Board of Governors. In the case of a citizen he will be given token allowance from this department.

At the moment there is no school or institution in the State for the rehabilitation of the handicapped. If such individual case arises the individual concerned will be sent to an appropriate school overseas, such as the school for the training of the blind.

There is unfortunately, however, no such body which deals specifically with the prevention of the prostitution of all religions. The Religious Department only deals with the Muslims under the Muslim's law.

Community welfare is chiefly taken care of by the youth associations in their individual areas. The youth clubs or associations in the State are not strictly for young people since their membership includes people of all ages and their activities range from welfare work to economic enterprise such as cooperative movements.

Youth Organisations :

This "youth" section is under the charge of the Supervisor of Youth Movements.

At the moment there are 90 youth bodies throughout the State. The Youth Supervisor usually acts as an intermediate between youth clubs and the Government. He does not control the youth movements which are independant, voluntary bodies. The Government, however, through its Welfare Department offers courses for youth both in and outside the country. It also offers assistance in financing youth buildings, purchasing of furniture and so on.

(e) PENSIONS

Pensions for the whole state are authorised under the State Pensions Ordinance 1954 (No. 10 of the year 1954) and payments have been made since 1st January, 1955.

The Pensions programme provides:—

- (a) Old Age Pensions.
- (b) Pensions for the blind and allowances for their dependants.
- (c) Allowances for dependants of lepers.
- (d) Allowances for dependants of mental patients.
- (e) Pension for disabled.
- (f) Similar pensions and donation may be decided by the Sultan in Council from time to time.

STATISTICS

OLD AGE PENSIONS

| <i>District</i> | <i>Pensioners</i> | <i>paid</i> |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Brunei/Muara | 2,527 | \$588,870 |
| Belait | 757 | 170,930 |
| Tutong | 944 | 216,480 |
| Temburong | 237 | 54,870 |
| TOTAL: | 4,465 | \$1,031,150 |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Number of pensioners died within the year | 179 persons |
| Number of applicants rejected | 111 persons |
| Number of appealed | 19 persons |
| Number of successful appealed | 18 persons |
| Number of applicants examined by doctor | 134 persons |
| Number of persons passed the examination by doctor and reached the age required in 1969 | 253 persons |

PENSIONS FOR THE BLIND AND ALLOWANCES FOR THEIR DEPENDANTS

| <i>District</i> | <i>No. of Persons</i> | <i>No. of Dependants</i> | <i>Amount paid</i> |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Brunei/Muara | 76 | 66 | \$28,350 |
| Belait | 25 | 16 | 7,720 |
| Tutong | 17 | 7 | 4,880 |
| Temburong | 8 | 4 | 2,640 |
| TOTAL | 126 | 93 | 43,590 |

ALLOWANCES FOR THE DEPENDANTS OF PERSONS SUFFERING
FROM HANSEN DISEASE

| <i>District</i> | <i>No. of Lepers</i> | <i>No. of Dependants</i> | <i>Amount paid</i> |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Brunei/Muara | — | — | — |
| Belait | 2 | 10 | \$ 810 |
| Tutong | 2 | 13 | 1,050 |
| Temburong | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 4 | 23 | \$ 1,860 |

ALLOWANCES FOR THE DEPENDANTS OF MENTAL PATIENTS

| <i>District</i> | <i>No. of Men. Patients</i> | <i>No. of Dependants</i> | <i>Amount paid</i> |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Brunei/Muara | 7 | 31 | \$ 5,680 |
| Belait | 3 | 12 | 1,920 |
| Tutong | 1 | 3 | 480 |
| Temburong | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 11 | 46 | 8,080 |

TOTAL OF ALL PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

| <i>Type of Pension and allowances</i> | <i>Pensioners</i> | <i>Dependants</i> | <i>Amount paid</i> |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Old age | 4,465 | — | \$1,031,150 |
| Blind | 126 | 93 | 43,590 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------------|
| Dependants of lepers* | 4 | 23 | 1,860 |
| Dependants of Mental Patienas* | 11 | 46 | 8,080 |
| TOTAL | 4,606 | 162 | 1,084,680 |

* Payable only to the dependants.

RACIAL GROUPING OF RECIPIENTS OF PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

| <i>Racial Group</i> | <i>Old age</i> | <i>Blind Persons and their Deps.</i> | <i>Deps. of lepers</i> | <i>Deps. of Ment. Patients</i> | <i>Total Recs. and their Total Deps.</i> |
|-------------------------|----------------|--|----------------------------|--|--|
| Malay | 3,475 | 98 & 76 | — | 33 | 3,573 & 109 |
| Dusun | 287 | 12 & 6 | 23 | 3 | 299 & 32 |
| Murut | 26 | 4 & — | — | — | 30 & — |
| Chinese | 538 | 7 & 9 | — | 10 | 545 & 19 |
| Iban | 90 | 5 & 2 | — | — | 95 — |
| Javanese | 21 | — — | — | — | 21 — |
| Indian | 12 | — — | — | — | 12 — |
| Pakistani | 1 | — — | — | — | 1 — |
| Japanese | 1 | — — | — | — | 1 — |
| Arab | 3 | — — | — | — | 3 — |
| Punan | 6 | — — | — | — | 6 — |
| Tagal | 2 | — — | — | — | 2 — |
| Eurasian | 2 | — — | — | — | 2 — |
| British | 1 | — — | — | — | 1 — |
| TOTAL | 4,465 | 126 & 93 | 23 | 46 | 4,592 & 162 |

The State Pensions Programme is administered by the Controller of Pensions who is assisted by a Deputy and other officers in the central office. The functions of this office embrace, among others, the scrutiny of applications for pension and re-examination of appeals from rejected applicants. Payments of pension are made through the district Pension Officers. For the remote areas and kampongs, the responsibility of supervising and distributing of pensions is passed down through the district Pension Officers to the Penghulus and Ketuas.

(f) MUSEUM

General Review :

1969 was a year of expansion and consolidation. The tasks of acquiring artifacts, exhibits and antiques were stepped up since 1968. We have, at the moment, a good collection of brasswares and ceramics, and we hope to build up our own cannon collection which at the moment stands around the figure of 1,000.

It was in 1968 that we introduced The Brunei Museum into international spheres by joining ICOM. (International Council of Museums). In 1969 we strengthened our international standing by publishing the 1st issue of the Brunei Museum Journal. In the Journal we published original research data on the Social, Economic, archaeological and wild life of Borneo in general, with specific emphasis on Brunei. Since Brunei lacks facilities for research in these fields, we hope that the Brunei Museum through its regular publication of the Journal will become a future centre of research. It is our hope that we can maintain a policy of publishing at least one Journal a year.

Courses and Training :

In August 1968 — the Curator (P. M. Sharifuddin) went on a World Refresher's Course. He visited Museums and art centres in United Kingdom, Europe, and the United States in preparation for the completion of the new Museum project in 1970.

The Curator returned to Brunei in early November to resume his duties.

Note :

While he was away, Awang Abdul Rahman bin Dato Taib (Personal Assistant to Mentri Besar) was acting as the Curator.

Awang Lim Jock Seng : returned from United Kingdom in July, 1969 after gaining a B.Sc. (Econs) Honours Degree from University College, Swansea. He majored in Social Anthropology and Sociology and joined the Museum Department as Assistant Curator.

Awang Abdul Latif bin Hj. Ibrahim : who was attached to the Bishop's Museum in Hawaii for a seven months course in History and Ethnology returned to Brunei in May, 1969.

Awang Abdul Wahid bin Hussin : who is still in Museum Negara, Kuala Lumpur under going an Art's course and is scheduled to complete his two years course in the early month of 1970.

Miss Linda A. Kamball : a postgraduate student in Anthropology from Ohio University, United States of America, came to Brunei in September 1969, to do a year study on 'How the Malays transmit their culture to the young'. She is now in Batu Apoi, Temburong, and is attached to the Brunei Museum.

Budget 1969 :

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------------|
| 1. Personal Emoluments | ... | \$170,670.00 |
| 2. Other Charges Annually | | |
| Recurrent | ... .. | \$148,700.00 |
| 3. Other Charges Special | | |
| Expenditure | ... .. | \$ 42,000.00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$316,370.00 |

| <i>Personal</i> | <i>Division</i> | <i>No.</i> |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Curator | I | 1 post |
| Assistant Curator | II | 1 " |
| Archaeologist | II | 1 " |
| Archaeological Assistant | IV | 1 " |
| Taxidermist | IV | 1 " |
| Research Assistant | III | 1 " |
| Clerk Grade "B" | | |
| Superscale I | III | 1 " |
| Translator | IV | 1 " |
| Artist | IV | 1 " |
| Clerk Grade "A" | IV | 1 " |
| Malay Stenographer | IV | 1 " |
| Junior Asst. Curator | III | 1 " |
| Clerk Grade "B" | IV | 1 " |
| Librarian | IV | 1 " |

| | | | |
|--------------------|----|-------|---|
| Library Attendant | V | 1 | „ |
| Photographer | IV | 1 | „ |
| Peon | V | 1 | „ |
| Vehicle Driver | V | 1 | „ |
| Carpenter Grade II | V | 1 | „ |
| Collectors | V | 3 | „ |
| Caretaker | V | 1 | „ |
| Gallery Attendant | V | 5 | „ |
| Gardener/Cleaner | V | 1 | „ |
| Night Watchman | V | 1 | „ |
| Labours | | 6 | „ |
| | | <hr/> | |
| | | 37 | „ |
| | | <hr/> | |

Others :

During the year 1969, 5,107 people visited the gallery in the Museum. There were no special exhibition but conducted tours for School Children and for police trainees were arranged. It is the intention of the Museum Department to encourage School-children and the public to take advantage of the many facilities that will be provided when the new Museum is completed sometime in the middle of July. By then, we hope to display many of the specimens and artifacts which are at the moment being kept in the store rooms owing to a shortage of space at the present building.

(g) LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Efforts were successfully undertaken and with thoroughness throughout the year to fulfil the policy objectives of the Language and Literature Bureau in accordance with section 82(1) of the 1959 Brunei Constitution. To improve and widen the usage of Malay language among the people, emphasis was laid on publication of books and magazines, frequent usage in government departments and firms, and improving the scope and service in the library. Of no lesser importance were the Bureau's sections concerning research, translation, terminology, dictionary and drawing for illustration.

The situations and achievements of each section until the end of 1969 were in the followings:—

Establishment Section (Personal Emoluments) :

In 1969 the Bureau was given \$418,454.00 for the 76 staff members salary. A sum of \$8,000.00 was transferred to Labour which incurred a shortage of fund. A sum of \$295,420.01 was paid out to 56 staff members, out of which eight members left aggravating the vacant posts at the end of the year to 20. Earlier in the year the Bureau had three language officers and a chief translator. All these four officers left the Bureau and they were followed later in November by the Terminologist.

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Language Officer | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Chief Translator | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Translator | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Terminologist | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Clerk Grade "A" | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Vacant posts | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | 20 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

Following is a list of posts filled, and in bracket of posts vacated in 1969.

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Post</i> | <i>Filled in 1969</i> | <i>Vacant 1969</i> |
|------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Language Officer | 1 | -(3) |
| 2. | Chief Librarian | 1 | - |
| 3. | Chief Translator | - | -(1) |
| 4. | Senior Translator | - | 1 |
| 5. | Translator | 1 | 1(2) |
| 6. | Editor | - | 1 |
| 7. | Assistant Editor | 1 | 1 |
| 8. | Author | - | 1 |
| 9. | Assistant Author | 1 | 1 |
| 10. | Terminologist | - | -(1) |
| 11. | Assistant Terminologist | - | 1 |
| 12. | Research Assistant | 1 | - |
| 13. | Librarian | - | 1 |
| 14. | Assistant Librarian | 4 | - |
| 15. | Proof Reader | 1 | - |
| 16. | Assistant Superintendent of Language Development | - | 1 |
| 17. | Clerk Grade "A" | - | 1 |
| 18. | Typist | 2 | - |
| 19. | Telephone Operators | 1 | - |
| 20. | Technical Assistant Grade III | 1 | - |
| 21. | Cameramen | 1 | - |
| 22. | Attendant | - | 3 |
| | | 16 | 13(7) |

Training :

Throughout 1969 the Bureau sent four staff members to undergo special courses abroad for furthering their knowledge and experience in their respective sections.

Revenue :

The Bureau spent \$28,271.20 to print books and magazines. Sales from these amounted to \$7,666.14.

Publication Section :

Quarterly publications are:—

| | | |
|--------|---|-------------------------------|
| BAHANA | — | Literary — cultural |
| BERIGA | — | General and adult educational |
| MEKAR | — | Children Magazines |

This year the Bureau had successfully published a new book called “DEWAN IRAMA” which consists of nursery rhymes locally composed. The Publication of this book will continue from time to time.

Agreements with Longmans Publication Company to publish 10 Science books “MARI BELAJAR SAINS” and with Federal Publication Company to publish 6 Science books “MENJELAJAH SAINS” had been signed. All “MARI BELAJAR SAINS” are still in the process of publication, while three of “MENJELAJAH SAINS” had completely been translated and sent for publication. All these books are expected to be completed in 1970.

Other publications, for student or general reading are in progress.

Translation Section :

Translations are made from books and magazines of other languages (English, German and Japanese) to Malay. These translations are then published in the Bureau’s magazines, especially the BERIGA.

This section often make translations of letters, agreements and memoranda of this Bureau as well as other departments.

Early in the year this section had four translators, a chief translator and three ordinary translators. In addition there were three temporary translators. By mid-year all the temporary translators left. The Chief translator completed his contract and left in March followed by an ordinary translator in August. At the end of 1969, there were left a Japanese-Malay translator and an English-Malay-English translator.

Terminology Section :

The function of this section is to seek appropriate words on request by and inquiry from the departments or the public. During the year concentration was made to compile and record down new words and terminologies which were came across in the translation of books and magazines.

Dictionary Section :

Throughout the year this section was engrossed in collecting Brunei words and dialects for a "KAMUS BRUNEI" and in compiling a "KAMUS KANAK²". Both projects will take time and they will be carried forward to next year.

Research Section :

Plan was made to publish a book on the famous people in the history of Brunei. This book was meant as an additional Text or reference in schools. Cultural and historical articles of academic quality were published in Bureau magazines and wherever necessary in international magazines or journals.

Research materials collected during the year are as follows:—

A. Recording

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------|
| i. Old stories and Children Tales | — 20 | tapes |
| ii. Shaer (Long poem) | — 7 | „ |
| iii. Brunei Malay Music and Songs | — 27 | „ |
| iv. Brunei Malay Culture | — 18 | „ |
| v. Unwritten historical stories | — 2 | „ |
| vi. Miscellaneous | — 49 | „ |

B. Microfilm

| | | |
|----------------|------|-------|
| i. History | — 4 | reels |
| ii. Literature | — 13 | „ |
| iii. Culture | — 1 | „ |

C. Old Local Manuscripts

All manuscripts on arts, history and Malay
Culture — 62 copies

D. Photographs

Nearly 2,000 copies are available in our collection.

They depict the hereditary culture and past celebrations of Brunei.

Library :

The library has successfully provided the facilities in the country's education, to instill intellectual feelings and individual studies. Facilities in the library include an adult section, and a periodical section. These sections are arranged for the convenience of readers.

To provide efficient use of the available facilities, there are one chief librarian, three librarians, a typist and a book binder to assist the readers.

Despite shortage of staff, the library was able to assist in the training of five officers from other departments. In two months, these trainees received training on methods of catalogue, filing and catalogue carding.

As the library is increasingly popular, spaces and library facilities to accommodate all readers become a big problem which should be overcome immediately in order to guarantee an efficient service.

To achieve its aim, the library must increase its collection of bibliography and other publication. Priority will be given to agriculture, economics, physics, chemistry, maths, all technological sections and other educational needs for higher schools.

With the inclusion of a mobile library service in the near future, considerations will be given to the needs and services of rural dwellers.

Below are illustrative diagrams and groupings of the library's collection at the end of 1969:

DIAGRAM 1

Amount of books according to language

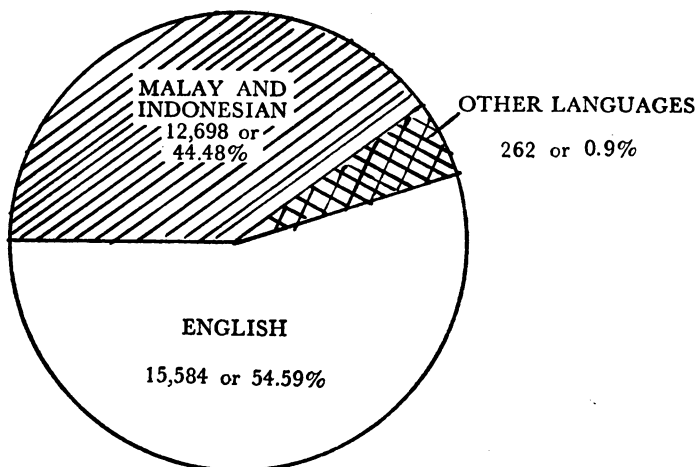
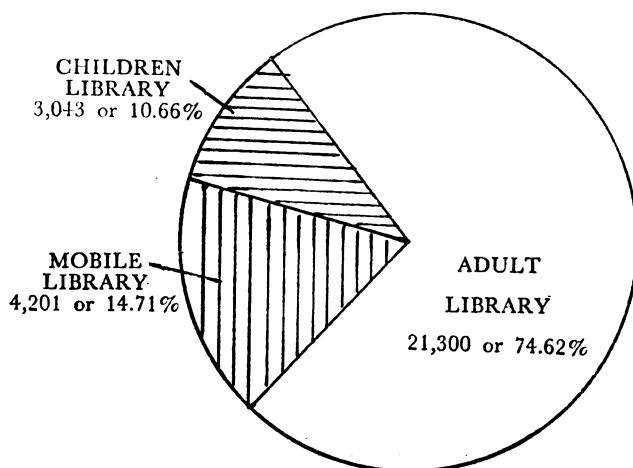


DIAGRAM 2

Amount of books according to general division



1,398 volumes or 8.97% of English books are available from the reference section; 7,830 or 50.24% (not including fiction) are meant for general circulation; 1,750 or 10.97% are fiction; 3,434 or 22.03% are still in the work-room.

Out of the Malay/Indonesian books, 692 volumes or 5.28% are for reference; 6,126 volumes (non-fiction) or 48.24% for general circulation; 2,946 or 23.20% fiction; 1,871 or 14.73% children library; and 1,063 volumes or 8.45% still in the work-room.

In the children library, 38.51% or 1,172 copies are in English, while 1,871 or 61.48% are in Malay/Indonesian.

Mobile library contains, 1,301 copies of fiction and 2,900 others.

Subscription of magazines and newspapers are as follows:

| | <i>Magazines</i> | <i>Newspapers</i> |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| English | 102 | 3 |
| Malay/Indonesian | 9 | 4 |
| Others | 1 | - |

Visits :

Throughout 1969, the library was visited by:

| | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Adults | ... | ... | ... | 43,698 |
| Children | ... | ... | ... | 26,160 |

Due to the facts that the library was only opened a month before the end of the year 1968, there can be no comparison in number of visitors.

Language Development :

The main function of this section is to encourage the use of Malay language in the Government offices, firms, shops and the public in general. Throughout 1969, the Bureau met equal combined response from the other side, in the form of inquiries and requests for assistance in translation and other related topics.

Posters, stickers and slides are continuously used to remind the people to use Malay and the public's response is encouraging. They are mainly intended to inculcate the feeling that all dwellers

here are possessing one official language and that is Malay. There will be a time when those posters, stickers and slides will be rendered unnecessary. And we believe that the time is near judging from the efforts done by the Government towards this end.

Drawing section :

This is the first time this section is included in this annual report. It is inter-related with other sections, in the making of illustrations in magazines and books.

This scope is not limited within the Bureau only. The scope of assistance extends to other Government departments, such as drawing Road Safety Posters for the transport department, drawing front covers for magazines published by the Welfare Department etc.

Throughout 1969 this section successfully staged and rendered services in Art Exhibitions:

- a) H.H. Sultan's Birthday Art Exhibition
- b) Japanese Children Art Exhibition
- c) Rotary Club Road Safety Posters Exhibition
- d) Prof. Sunyee, Singapore Art Exhibition

This section is planning to extend its services to "screen printing" and book binding. Machines for these purposes had been ordered and are expected to come into operation next year.

CHAPTER 9

LAW AND ORDER

(a) BRUNEI POLICE FORCE

THE year 1969 was a quiet one with no particular incidence of crime requiring special comment.

Establishment and Strength

Comparative figures for the last three years of the approved establishment and actual strength of the Force are set out at Appendix I. The distribution of the approved establishment is set out at Appendix II.

Two Inspectors were promoted during the year to Gazetted Officer rank. 3 Inspectors were recruited.

90 recruits completed their 6 months' basic training in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and on their return were posted to both Police Districts at Belait and Brunei. A further 40 recruits are receiving training in Malaysia and are due back towards the end of May, 1970.

A comparative table is given below showing the number of men who left the Force for various reasons during the last three years :—

| <i>Cause of Leaving</i> | <i>No. of Casualties</i> | | |
|--|--------------------------|------|------|
| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
| Death | 1 | 1 | — |
| Desertion | — | — | — |
| Dismissal | 6 | 4 | 23 |
| Discharged on Medical Grounds | — | — | — |
| Discharged as unable to become efficient | — | — | — |
| Resigned while under training | — | — | 1 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Other Resignations | 8 | 17 | 11 |
| Transferred to other Departments | — | — | — |
| Resigned on completion of Agreement | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| Retire on Pension | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 24 | 34 | 44 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Training :

Advantage continues to be taken of overseas training facilities.

The Police Training School continued to operate in temporary and restricted premises which limited training capacity throughout the year to Refresher Courses for Constables and Preliminary Basic Courses for Recruits.

Permanent buildings have been allocated and if funds are made available for alterations and building expansion it should be possible to expand the training programme very considerably in 1970.

A total of 180 Constables attended two month Refresher Courses in Law and Police Duties during the year and forty Recruits attended a six month Preliminary Basic Course commencing in May.

Four members of the Police Training School staff qualified as Royal Life Saving Society Instructors and a total of 87 Bronze Medallions and 110 Intermediate Life Saving Certificates were awarded to members of the Force. The majority of Trainees and Recruits passing through the Police Training School during the year were successful in the Red Cross First Aid Examinations.

As new buildings are taken over and facilities improved it is intended that the present Refresher Courses will be expanded to include all junior ranks and that a number of other courses will be introduced for officers and men. It is intended that these courses, which will be supplemented by facilities overseas, will ensure a high standard of professional competence throughout the Force.

No assistance was given by outside Forces during the year, however, Malaysia continued to give help in most aspects of Police training.

Length of Service :

The length of service of all ranks is as follows :—

| | 1968 | 1969 |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Under 5 years' service | 355 | 335 |
| 5 to 9 years' service | 173 | 194 |
| 10 to 14 years' service | 160 | 171 |
| 15 to 19 years' service | 57 | 36 |
| 20 to 24 years' service | 30 | 50 |
| 25 years' service and over | 7 | 6 |
| | <hr/> 782 | <hr/> 792 |

Clerical Staff :

| <i>Clerical Staff</i> | <i>Establish- ment</i> | <i>Strength as at 31.12.1969</i> |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Confidential Secretary | 7 | 6 |
| Financial Assistant | 1 | 1 |
| Clerk Grade "B" Superscale I | 1 | 1 |
| Clerk Grade "B" | 20 | 13 |
| Clerk Grade "A" | 4 | 4 |
| Stenographer | 3 | 2 |
| | <hr/> 36 | <hr/> 27 |

Other Civilian Appointments :

| <i>Clerical Staff</i> | <i>Establish- ment</i> | <i>Strength as at 31.12.1969</i> |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Director of Music | 1 | 1 |
| Clerk Translators | 5 | 4 |
| Archivist | 1 | 1 |
| Assistant Archivist | 1 | — |
| Religious Teachers | 2 | — |
| Peons | 7 | 6 |
| Cooks | 19 | 12 |
| Gardener/Cleaners | 34 | 30 |
| | <hr/> 70 | <hr/> 54 |

Expenditure :

The following table shows that cost of the Police Force during the year 1969 :—

| | <i>Estimated Expenditure</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure</i> |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Personal Emoluments | \$4,586,997.00 | *\$4,890,180.38 |
| Other Charges | \$1,021,287.00 | \$1,004,142.98 |
| Special Expenditure | 637,830.00 | 302,038.09 |
| | <hr/> \$6,246,114.00 | <hr/> \$6,196,361.45 |

*\$303,183.38 over spent. Government approved during the year an increase in the pay of all ranks.

The actual cost of the Force per head of the population for 1969 was \$30.91 (recurrent expenditure only). This calculation does not include any revenue collected by the Force.

Buildings :

Twenty married quarters for Rank and File were completed at Seria and work commenced on the new Police Station and Bachelors Block at Kuala Belait. Work also commenced at the Police Complex at Lamunin to build one Inspector's Quarter, Police Station, Married Quarters and Bachelors' Quarter. Work was to have commenced at Tutong but this scheme was held up.

The Police Station and Married Quarters for the Kampong Ayer Resettlement Scheme were to have been ready for occupation during the year, but were delayd some six months for a variety of reasons.

Accommodation requirements in Belait District were satisfactory (excluding those of the Mobile Reserve Unit there), and efforts were made to solve the accommodation problem in Bangar and Brunei Town.

Ceremonials :

During the year the following Ceremonial Parades were held —

- (i) 29th March, 1969 His Highness The Sultan officially opened the Headquarters Complex at Gadong.
- (ii) 14th June, 1969 to celebrate the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.
- (iii) 15th July, 1969, the celebration of the Birthday of His Highness The Sultan of Brunei.
- (iv) Additional Parades were held for the opening of the High Court

Legislation :

Provision was made in law declaring the following areas as Police Districts, namely :—

- (1) The Brunei Police District covering the area of the Administrative Districts of Brunei, Muara, Tutong and Temburong.
- (2) The Belait Police District covering the area of the administrative district of Belait.

Crimes :

Total number of reports received in the State was 3,508 as compared with 2,952 in 1968 and 2,391 in 1967.

The following figures represent crime committed against property and persons :—

| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|
| Robbery | — | — | 2 |
| House-breaking | 37 | 21 | 46 |
| Thefts | 189 | 166 | 245 |
| Extortion | — | — | — |
| False Pretences | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| Grievous Wounds | — | — | 3 |
| Simple Assaults | 13 | 31 | 46 |
| Murder | 1 | — | 1 |
| Rape | — | 1 | 1 |

In the main, the increase of thefts generally and simple assaults is on account of the very large numbers of immigrant labourers now in the State.

The number of cases in which convictions were obtained dropped from 49% in 1968 to 48% in 1969.

Arrests for gambling increased. A total of 91 persons were arrested and convicted against 31 in 1968. Under the Dangerous Drugs Enactment 22 persons were arrested and convicted against 14 in 1968.

Crime Records Office :

This office has 2474 sets of prints in the main collection excluding prints of the Royal Brunei Police Force and the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment.

A total of 564 enquiries and searches were made, 66 of which resulted in identification. In addition, searches were made in respect of candidates seeking employment in Government Department.

Visits to scenes of crime were made in 10 serious cases.

Traffic :

ACCIDENT STATISTICS

| | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Total number of accidents | 632 | 524 | 671 | 865 |
| Number of fatal accidents | 25 | 16 | 19 | 13 |

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS IN 1969

| <i>Minor</i> | <i>Slight</i> | <i>Serious</i> | <i>Fatal</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 554 | 287 | 11 | 13 | 865 |

These figures reveal an increase in the total number of accidents but a decrease in the number of serious accidents as compared with 1968. The total number of vehicles registered, and the road net work mileage, increase annually. Police preventive measures included spot checks on driving licences, excessive loads, and the road worthiness of vehicles, and the setting up of speed traps by the Traffic Branch. A total of 1,840 speeding offences were reported in 1969 with 1,118 convictions.

Special Branch :

During 1969 Special Branch continued in service training for its more inexperienced members in desk and field work. Jungle patrols of up to seven days duration were performed by all younger inspectors to familiarise them with the more remote areas of the State and to train them in this type of operation.

All Inspectors and the particular section concerned with royal and VIP escorts underwent intensive pistol and revolver practice at the Headquarters Pistol Range resulting in a very noticeable rise in the standard of marksmanship.

Intelligence gathering activities were maintained on a State-wide basis.

Towards the end of the year a Special Branch Training School was established in the Police Headquarters at Gadong. Apart from Specialised courses overseas, as from 1970 all inspectors and rank and file engaged in Special Work will acquire their trade craft in BRUNEI in the form of a combination of School and in-service training.

Band :

The Band was engaged in fifty occasions.

Radio Branch :

The District HF nets were expanded during the year and definitive frequency allocations received at both HF and VHF to cover existing and foreseeable future requirements.

VHF and HF SSB channels were installed for the ROYAL BRUNEI MALAY REGIMENT interlinking with the Istana, State HQ and the British Gurkha Battalion at Seria. Provision for emergency Service Communications is included in the State HQ Transmitter Site where the transmitter hall and mast bases are now under construction. It is hoped to have equipment installed and the aerial arrays for both receiving and transmitting sites ready early next year.

Further VHF survey work has been carried out, and an over-all repeater-borne scheme with separate talk-through Net for

Brunei District where the relief favours this arrangement, has been readied with equipment on order.

A number of manpack portables and vehicle installations at VHF have been added to District Nets, more units are on order.

The stores, radio workshop and rigger's workshop have been expanded with additional staff and test equipment. The latter with a distilled water plant, larger charging capacity and metal working facilities including electric welding and screw cutter. Mounting brackets, U bolts, Brassover plates and aerial mountings are now produced within the Branch.

Transport :

2 buses were purchased during the year, one purchased locally and one in the normal way through the Crown Agents.

A "Morris" Van and one motorcycle were written off during the year. Several vehicles are pending boards of survey.

Mobile Reserve Unit :

The Mobile Reserve based in Belait District continued to provide the additional manpower required for crowd control on public occasions, for Police Guards of Honour, for the destruction of pests, the control of straying cattle on highways, and long distance patrols. The Reserve took part in a number of Public Order and Security Exercises.

Welfare and Recreation :

Supplies of sports equipment are adequate. Football and Hockey matches were played, including a friendly match between a Military and Civilian combined team from Labuan.

Films were screened at all stations and at the Mobile Reserve Unit twice a month.

Police Reward Fund :

The assets of the fund on 31.12.1969 were \$36,380.54 and a total of \$189.33 was paid out from the fund during the year.

Health :

The general health of the Force remained satisfactory.

Honours :

His Highness the Sultan honoured twenty-one members of the Force with various awards, and Her Majesty the Queen — seven.

In addition all members of the Force were granted the Police Di-Raja Medals by His Highness the Sultan.

Blood Donor medals/badges were awarded to thirty-seven members of the Force.

Societies :

The Commissioner of Police, in his capacity as Registrar of Societies, registered 26 new Societies during the year. Seven registered societies ceased to function.

Conclusion :

The training of the Force in order to meet future problems and tasks remains a first priority. Limited progress has been achieved and should fund later be made available principally in accommodation a considerable expansion of training in Brunei is feasible.

Present satisfactory salary scales demand a greater devotion to duties. This has been reflected in increased internal disciplinary action.

The Police communications net-work is now approaching a stage of effectiveness.

APPENDIX I

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE LAST 3 YEARS OF APPROVED
ESTABLISHMENT AND ACTUAL STRENGTH OF THE FORCE AS
AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1969

| | <i>Establishment</i> | | | <i>Strength</i> | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|
| | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
| Gazetted Officers | 20 | 21 | 24 | 16 | 20 | 21 |
| Inspectors | 48 | 51 | 52 | 45 | 47 | 48 |
| Sgt./Majors | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 7 |
| Sergeants | 54 | 56 | 58 | 45 | 54 | 56 |
| Corporals | 120 | 129 | 134 | 110 | 120 | 125 |
| Constables/Recruits | 543 | 628 | 621 | 552 | 604 | 604 |
| | 792 | 892 | 896 | 773 | 849 | 861 |

Band :

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Director of Music | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Inspector | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sgt./Major | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sergeants | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Corporals | 5 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Bandsman | 44 | 44 | 37 | 43 | 44 | 42 |
| | 53 | 53 | 53 | 52 | 53 | 58 |

APPENDIX II

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ESTABLISHMENT AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1969

| | Commissioner | Dpty. Commissioner | Asst. Commissioner | Superintendent | Dpty./Asst./Supt. | Chief Inspector | Senior Inspector | Inspector | Prob. Inspector | Sergeant Major | Sergeant | Corporal | Constable |
|--|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Royal Police Force Headquarters | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | 1 | | | 2 | 5 | 15 |
| Band | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 10 | 37 |
| Mobile Reserve Unit | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 14 | 48 |
| Quartermaster Store | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Training | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 4 | | | 4 | 2 | 88 |
| Crime | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | 2 | | |
| Special Branch HQ. & Brunei District | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | | 1 | 15 | | 1 | 10 | 19 | 26 |
| Radio Branch | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 4 | 22 |
| Brunei District | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uniform Branch | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 4 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 27 | 159 |
| Radio Branch | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Transport Branch | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 9 |
| Belait District | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uniform Branch | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 7 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 30 | 168 |
| Special Branch | | | | 1 | | | | 5 | | 1 | 4 | 14 | 4 |
| Radio Branch | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Transport Branch | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 24 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 41 | 9 | 7 | 58 | 134 | 621 |

(b) PRISONS

The State's new Rumah Penjara at Jerudong has an accommodation for 100 prisoners. The old prison with an accommodation for 46 will be converted into a place of detention for youthful offenders. In addition, there are three small prisons and several lock-ups in the State under the charge of Police.

The Superintendent of Prisons is the head of department and is responsible for the penal administration in the State. The staff consists of the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Assistant Warden, Goaler, Prison Officer, Chief Warder, Assistant Matron, Sergeant Warders, Corporal Warders, Warders, Wardresses, Clerks, Peon, Storekeeper, and a Handwork Instructor, making a total of 53 persons.

During the year under review two Corporal Warders were promoted to the rank of Sergeant Warder, four Warders were promoted to the rank of Corporal Warder and a Clerk Grade "A" was promoted to Clerk Grade "A" Special Appointment.

Twenty three warders and two wardresses were recruited. Six Probationary Warders resigned while still on probation, two Warders resigned on completion of Agreement, one Warder resigned with one month notice before completion of Agreement and two Sergeant Warders retired on pension. One Clerk Grade "A" and one Clerk Grade "B" joined the department, and one Clerk Grade "B" was transferred to P.W.D.

This year the Assistant Warden attended a three months course at the H.M. Prison Service Staff College, Wakefield, United Kingdom in June, 1969.

The following is the summary of the estimated budget for the year under review :—

| | | |
|-------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| (i) | Total Personal Emoluments | \$232,648.00 |
| (ii) | Total other charges annually | |
| | recurrent | \$ 69,750.00 |
| (iii) | Total Special Expenditure | \$ 300.00 |
| | Total : | <u>\$302,698.00</u> |

A total of \$3,428.31 was collected from the sale of prison industries.

Vocational guidance and education are conducted to cultivate the spirit of labour and to give inmates the knowledge necessary for their specific vocations and eventually to lead them to create a resolution of self-support by their own labour.

Male prisoners are assigned to various jobs, namely carpentry, gardening, simple farming, cooking and cleaning of the prison compound and buildings. They are assigned to any one of these jobs in accordance with their ability, character and adaptability. Female prisoners are employed on household duties and undertake sewing and mending as occasion demands.

Apart from vocational training, prisoners are encouraged to attend Malay-medium classes in the prison. Classes are conducted in the evenings and at weekends by the Education Department.

Muslim prisoners are given facilities to say their prayers in the prison itself and during the month of Ramadhan they are allowed to observe the fast. There are religious classes for Muslim prisoners conducted twice a week by the Religious Department. Other prisoners are allowed to follow any other religions in the prison if they so desire.

Every evening inmates are allowed to play games such as badminton, volley-ball, ping pong and sepak raga.

The prison has a small but popular library where reading material in Malay, English and Chinese are provided. Radio listening is permitted daily and film shows are given fortnightly.

During Hari Raya Puasa the Jawatan Kuasa Derma Hari Raya gave Hari Raya gifts in the form of cakes, biscuits, tinned fruits, sweets, ground nuts and orange-squash to all prisoners. The gifts were handed over through the Superintendent of Prisons.

A senior Hospital Assistant paid two visits a week to the prison to give treatment to prisoners when required. Emergency or serious cases were brought to the General Hospital for treatment. The health of prisoners was generally good throughout the year.

Visiting Justices made frequent visits to the prison. They received no major complaints from the prisoners and reported favourably on the prison compound and building and on the treatment of the prisoners.

The Visiting Justices appointed for the year 1969 were :—

BRUNEI

1. Awang Abdul Rahman bin Dato Mohd. Taib.
2. Awang Ali bin Awang Besar
3. Awang Anthony Chin
4. Awang Hussain bin Yusof.
5. Awang Suni bin Haji Idris
6. Awang Hamid bin Ja'afar
7. Dato Abdul Ghani bin Jamil
8. Haji Abdullah bin Metassan.
9. Awang Johari bin Abdul Razak
10. Pg. Othman bin Pg. Md. Salleh
11. Awang Ali bin Daud
12. P. M. Shariffuddin

KUALA BELAIT

1. Awang Md. Salleh bin Hidup
2. Awang Ishak bin Adam
3. Medical Officer of Health, Belait
4. Pengiran Metussin bin Pg. Shahbudin
5. Che'gu Md. Taha bin Abdul Rahman
6. Awang John Cardoza
7. The Honourable Awang Ariff bin Mujun
8. Awang Ismail bin Duraman
9. Awang Tan Lian How
10. Cannon R. K. Adams
11. Dato Maharaja Setia Dian bin Kapal
12. Awang Chong Soon Lee

The Superintendent paid a short official visit to the Sarawak Boys' Home in May.

Juvenile offenders are either sent to Rumah Penjara Jerudong or the Sarawak Boys' Home for detention. During the year under review three offenders were in detention in Sarawak Boys' Home.

A proper Boys' Home has not yet started although a site at Gadong has been chosen and the sum of \$500,000 has been approved.

During the year under review one prisoner escaped but was subsequently recaptured within seven hours. There was no execution.

Prisoners are classified as follows :—

Recidivits;
First offenders;
Female prisoners;
under remand;
and young prisoners.

The following gives the classification by race, age group and length of sentence for the year under review :—

(i) Classification by race :

| | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Malay | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Chinese | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Iban | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| Others | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Total | | | | | 41 |

(ii) Classification by age group :

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----------|
| 20 years and under | ... | ... | 12 |
| 21 years to 25 years | ... | ... | 14 |
| 26 years to 30 years | ... | ... | 4 |
| 31 years to 40 years | ... | ... | 9 |
| 41 years to 50 years | ... | ... | 1 |
| Over 50 years | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total | | | <u>41</u> |

(iii) Classification by sentences :

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Under 1 month | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| 1 to 3 months | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| 4 to 6 months | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 7 to 12 months | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| 13 to 24 months | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Over 2 years | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total | | | | <u>41</u> |

(c) ROYAL BRUNEI MALAY REGIMENT

The Regiment's main roles are :—

- a. To be an efficient Military force for operations in Jungle terrain.
- b. To be sufficiently well equipped and trained to be a deterrent against outside aggression.
- c. To be trained in Public Order drills in order to assist the Royal Brunei Police in preservation of Public Order.
- d. To assist the Civil Departments of the Brunei Government, particularly by the provision of helicopters.
- e. To provide troops for State Ceremonial functions.

In order to carry out the above roles, the Regiment in 1969 adopted a functional organisation. The four Rifle Companies, Support Company, including a newly formed Combat Engineer Platoon, the Flotilla and Air Squadron were grouped together as a Task Force under command of the Deputy Commander. The administrative elements in Berakas Camp were grouped into a new HQ Wing and a separate training establishment was set up in Bolkiah Camp.

Personnel :

Command of the Regiment changed in March 1969 when Lt. Col. J.J.H. SIMPSON succeeded Lt. Col. H.F. BURROWS.

The strength of the Regiment on 31st December 1962 was 962. This total includes the British seconded personnel but by the end of 1969 nearly all senior NCO posts were held by Brunei Malays. During the year three Brunei Malays were given command of Companies and with the acting rank of Major.

Two more Brunei Malay pilots received their wings in 1969. to make a total of four fully qualified Brunei Malay pilots.

Training :

During the year a number of ambitious training exercises were carried out in conjunction with the Royal Brunei Police. The major exercise 'HARIMAU TIMAH' was set by 99 Gurkha

Infantry Brigade and the Regiment operated as part of the Brigade. On a number of exercises the local population were invited to report on enemy troop movements and a considerable amount of intelligence was received from this source.

The Air Wing flew a total of 1,615 hours during the year in support of the Regiment and other Government Departments. They carried out forty seven emergency flights, two of which were at night.

The Regiment continued to send Officers and men overseas on technical specialist training. In 1969, large numbers of men were sent on courses at the Far East Training Centre in Singapore which closed at the end of the year. The Regiment's training wing will run courses in 1970 similar to those previously run at the FETC.

Numbers attending courses were as follows :—

| To | Officers | Men |
|-----------|----------|-----|
| SINGAPORE | 21 | 240 |
| UK | 4 | 14 |
| AUSTRALIA | 2 | 2 |

In addition to the above numbers, six officers and one hundred and forty six men went on adventure training expeditions to Mount Kota Kinabalu.

Equipment :

The major items of new equipment purchased in 1969 were for the Air Wing. A second Wessex helicopter was obtained for troop carrying, part of the cost of which was offset by the sale of the existing Whirlwind helicopters. A second Jetranger was also obtained for command and liaison duties.

The Regiment changed over from Port Dickson Green to Olive Green during the year. Vehicles were repainted and the soldiers issued with Olive Green uniforms for use in jungle operations. They were also issued with a new pattern jungle boot.

The Regiment increased its ability to work at night by purchasing night vision sights and early warning seismic detectors.

Base Facilities :

The new Olympic size swimming pool in the Camp was opened in March and has been great value in the training of recruits in swimming and river crossing drills.

Work continued at Muara on improving facilities for the Flotilla and the new Jetty was nearly ready at the end of the year.

A number of new married quarter blocks were started in Berakas Camp and should be ready for occupation in 1970.

Sport :

The Regiment has continued to field teams in all major games. The Brunei State Boxing Team, who won the Borneo Championships contained ten members of the Regimental teams.

(d) FIRE BRIGADE

During the year the Brunei Fire Brigade responded to 205 fire calls and 20 Special Services.

Although it shows an increase from last year, no major cases and fatal casualties occurred during the outbreaks of fire. The traditional fire seasons from March to June, due to the dry season, was responsible for the many outbreaks of grass/jungle fires and this points to the need for greater vigilance by all members of the public to see that all fires should be extinguished before leaving any place. Hundreds of acres of valuable Government Forest Reserves were destroyed by fire. Three domestic houses were burnt down prior to arrival of Fire Brigade.

PRESENT STRENGTH (OPERATIONAL)

| <i>Title</i> | <i>Approved Establishment</i> | <i>Actual Strength</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Controller of Fire Brigade | 1 | — |
| Deputy Controller of Fire Brigade | 1 | 1 |
| Divisional Officers | 2 | 2 |
| Station Officers | 15 | 7 |
| Assistant Station Officers | 26 | 22 |
| Other Ranks (Firemen & Drivers) | 150 | 147 |
| | <hr/> 195 | <hr/> 179 |

GENERAL CLERICAL SERVICE AND CIVILIAN STAFF

| <i>Title</i> | <i>Approved Establishment</i> | <i>Actual Strength</i> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Clerk Grade "A" Special Appointment | 1 | 1 |
| Clerk Grade "A" | 1 | — |
| Clerk Grade "B" | 2 | 2 |
| Storekeeper Grade I | 1 | 1 |
| Storekeeper Grade II | 1 | 1 |
| Mechanic Special Grade | 1 | 1 |
| Mechanic Grade I | 2 | 2 |

| | | |
|------------------|----|----|
| Peon | 1 | 1 |
| Cooks | 5 | 5 |
| Gardener/Cleaner | 2 | 2 |
| | 17 | 16 |

RETIREMENT

The Controller, Mr. Lam So Man retired on 30th January, 1969 after completing nearly 6 years service with the Brunei Government.

The Deputy Controller is now acting Controller of Brunei Fire Brigade.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

1. Promotion of 3 Assistant Station Officers to Station Officers.
2. Promotion of 3 other ranks to Assistant Station Officers.
3. Promotion of 17 second class firemen to 1st class firemen.
4. The confirmation of 31 second class firemen to the ranks.
5. Appointment of 4 new Assistant Station Officers.
6. A recruiting parade was held during the year.

BUILDING AND ACCOMMODATION

The Tutong Fire Station and Muara Fire Station commenced operational duties on 19th April, 1969 and 1st October, 1969 respectively. Temburong Fire Station is expected to be operational next year.

Due to shortage of housing, the Tutong Fire Station will face accommodation problem for Brigade members from Brunei Town as the existing dormitories are only for members on duty.

SUMMARY ON FIRE APPLIANCES

The allocation of Fire Appliances are as follows:

(a) Brunei Fire Station :

Turntable Ladder Appliance 1-Unit.

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Escape Pump Appliance | ... | ... | ... | 2 Units. |
| Motor Pump (Major) | ... | ... | ... | 2 Units. |
| Motor Pump Appliance (Medium) | ... | ... | ... | 1 Units. |
| Landrover Appliance (Light Pump Unit) | — | ... | ... | 3 Units. |
| Emergency Tender | ... | ... | ... | 1 Unit. |
| Hose Lorry | ... | ... | ... | 2 Units. |
| Hose/Foam Lorry | ... | ... | ... | 1 Unit. |
| Trailer Pumps (Light Unit) | ... | ... | ... | 4 Units. |
| Portable Pumps | ... | ... | ... | 1 Unit. |
| Compressed Air Breathing Apparatus | ... | ... | ... | 4 Units. |
| Foam Making Branchpipes | ... | ... | ... | 4 Units. |
| Oxy-Acetylene Cutting Set | ... | ... | ... | 1 Set. |
| Driving Chain Cutting | ... | ... | ... | 1 No. |
| Mason Cutter | ... | ... | ... | 1 No. |
| Gas Masks | ... | ... | ... | 2 Nos. |
| (b) <i>Marine Fire Station :</i> | | | | |
| Fire Floats (Catamaran Type) | ... | ... | ... | 2 Units. |
| Speed Boat (Fitted with Fire Pump) | ... | ... | ... | 1 Unit. |
| Speed Boat (General Purposes) | ... | ... | ... | 1 Unit. |
| (c) <i>Kuala Belait Fire Post :</i> | | | | |
| Motor Pump Appliances (Major) | ... | ... | ... | 1 Unit. |
| Portable Pump | ... | ... | ... | 1 Unit. |
| (d) <i>Labi Fire Post :</i> | | | | |
| Trailer Pump (Light Pump Unit) | ... | ... | ... | 1 Unit. |
| (e) <i>Temburong Fire Post (Light Unit)</i> | | | | |
| | ... | ... | ... | 1 Unit. |
| (f) <i>Tutong Fire Station :</i> | | | | |
| Turntable Ladder Appliance | ... | ... | ... | 1 Unit. |
| Escape Pump Appliance | ... | ... | ... | 1 Unit. |
| Motor Pump (Major) | ... | ... | ... | 1 Unit. |
| Trailer Pump (Light Unit) | ... | ... | ... | 2 Units. |
| (g) <i>Muara Fire Station :</i> | | | | |
| Escape Pump Appliance | ... | ... | ... | 1 Unit. |
| Motor Pump (Major) | ... | ... | ... | 2 Units. |
| Trailer Pump (Light Unit) | ... | ... | ... | 1 Unit. |

SERVICE TRAINING

Two Subordinate Officers returned from Hong Kong in May, after completing 6 months Officers Training Course. In September two other Subordinate Officers left for Hong Kong for the same course. Two other officers completed a two months training with the Singapore Fire Brigade.

A Passing-out Parade for 32 Recruit Firemen was the major high light of the year.

12 Boy Scouts from St. Andrews School and 9 Boy Scouts from Sekolah Melayu Menengah Pertama passed their Firemen Badge during their 6 period Course here.

VISITS

Educational visits to the Fire Brigade were arranged for the Royal Brunei Police Training School, Venture Sea Scouts, Malay Primary School Teachers, Students and Teachers of Sekolah Melayu Menengah Pertama and Brunei Teachers College. During the visits, they were given lectures on "Fire Aid", fire fighting equipment and fire drill demonstrations.

SUMMARY OF CALLS

The 205 calls the Brigade responded to are classified below :—

(a) *Fire Calls :*

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Domestic Premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Shops/Buildings | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Jungle/Grass | ... | ... | ... | ... | 149 |
| Motor Vehicles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Vessels/Ships | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Miscellaneous Small Fires | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Electrical | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| False Alarm With Good Intent | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| False Alarm Malicious | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

(b) *Special Services :*

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Persons trapped in lifts | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Cut-away trees fallen across highway | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Road accident | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Drowning | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION

The Fire Brigade establishes and maintains regularly twenty-eight Fire points in various parts of the Kampong Ayer. Fire Extinguishers on Government Buildings are also inspected and maintained in good condition.

It is also statutorily responsible for inspection and recommendation on fire prevention for building plans and dangerous goods Store.

WELFARE

For the welfare of members of the Brigade, issues of magazines and manuals on fire fighting and methods are subscribed to add to the library which is popular among members on duty. In addition, athletics and games are available to keep them occupied during stand-bys.

CHAPTER 10

COMMUNICATIONS

(a) POSTAL SERVICES

THE number of post offices and postal agencies functioning in the State remained unchanged as in the past, that is, seven post offices and two postal agencies. The post offices are situated in Brunei Town, Muara, Bangar (Temburong), Tutong, Kuala Belait, Seria and Labi with the two agencies operating in Lumapas and Rambai.

Tuan Haji Ali Khan bin Abdul Khan, the present District Officer for the Belait District ceased to be the Postmaster-General as from the 1st October, 1969 and in substitution, Pengiran Bahar bin Pengiran Shahbandar Anak Hashim, the former Commissioner of Labour was appointed to head the Postal Services Department using the same designation. His appointment was with effect from the same date.

The total expenditure for the year was \$1,059,270 as compared with \$1,008,635 in 1968. The increase in expenditure was the result of more money being spent mainly on the conveyance of mails during the year. This office records indicate that most of the mail services in this department remained unaltered during the year, maintaining direct daily air despatches between the following countries and this Administration, that is, United Kingdom, Singapore, Penang, Ipoh, Seremban, Kuala Lumpur and all the neighbouring places, such as Miri, Kota Kinabalu, Kuching etc. but the amount of mail handled both inward and outward increased considerably. The total number of articles dealt with was 4,981,322 this being 99,008 articles more than in 1968.

To ensure regular mail services from one post office to another in the State, tenders for two new land rovers from the Crown Agents London were accepted and these vehicles are expected

to arrive sometime in April or May 1970. These two vehicles were specially designed and equipped for use by the post office. If circumstances favour, the State plans to link the Labi Post Office with the Seria Post Office directly by means of these vehicles in the near future.

The year 1969 marked the inauguration of our Riverine Post Offices in Tutong and Temburong areas. Postal facilities offered in the two new Riverine Post Offices during the year included (i) the receipt and delivery of both ordinary and registered letters and (ii) the sale of stamps. More postal facilities were planned during the year for these new Riverine Post Offices and these would be introduced gradually.

Three commemorative issues of postage stamps were released for sale in 1969 together with 3 issues of unstamped first-day envelopes. The quantities of these commemorative stamps sold were as hereunder :

- (i) The Installation of YTM Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Di-Gadong Sahibol Mal — 125,000 x 12c, 120,000 x 40c, 100,000 x 50c
- (ii) The Opening of Dewan Majlis dan Lapau Di-Raja — 150,000 x 12c, 100,000 x 25c, 50,000 x 50c.
- (iii) New Youth Centre — 200,000 x 6c, 250,000 x 10c, 150,000 x 30c.

Money Orders issued during the year totalled \$698,963.40 whilst those cashed amounted to \$50,187.23. Postal orders sold during the year amounted to \$196,011.40 and those cashed totalled \$24,387.17. Stamps sold totalled \$769,584.49.

(b) TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telephones :

An increased number of installations were made during the year, totalling 1033 telephones as shown below :—

| | | | |
|--------------|---|---|-----|
| Brunei Town | - | - | 740 |
| Kuala Belait | - | - | 124 |
| Seria | - | - | 143 |
| Bangar | - | - | 12 |
| Tutong | - | - | 14 |

During the same period 162 telephones were recovered. Telephones in use at the end of years were as follows :—

| | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|
| 31st Dec. | 3705 | 2834 | 2285 | 1838 |

External Traffic :

This continued to increase as follows :—

TRAFFIC IN PAID MINUTES

| | O/G | I/C | Total |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Labuan | 30,924 | 30,773 | 61,697 |
| Kota Kinabalu | 66,638 | 48,104 | 114,742 |
| Sandakan | 4,901 | 3,417 | 8,318 |
| Tawau | 6,658 | 4,709 | 11,367 |
| Singapore | 37,249 | 17,569 | 54,818 |
| Kuala Lumpur | 12,952 | 6,632 | 19,584 |
| Hong Kong | 14,016 | 6,909 | 20,925 |
| Japan | 3,062 | 1,883 | 4,945 |
| Taiwan | 998 | 562 | 1,560 |
| United Kingdom | 1,168 | 300 | 1,468 |
| Australia | 300 | 214 | 514 |
| Others | 497 | 356 | 853 |
| Total | 179,363 | 121,428 | 300,791 |

Approximate Outgoing traffic over these routes in previous years was :—

| PAID MINUTES O/G | | | |
|------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 |
| 179,300 | 137,600 | 100,900 | 90,000 |

Internal Trunk Route Traffic :

The traffic in paid minutes on the main internal route was :—

| PAID MINUTES | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 |
| Kuala Belait | O/G | 168,164 | 167,191 | 159,086 | 151,552 |
| | I/C | 158,308 | 153,706 | 151,129 | 132,515 |
| Miri | O/G | 26,857 | 21,124 | 18,006 | 16,227 |
| | L/C | 25,602 | 31,275 | 32,744 | 27,199 |
| Sibu | O/G | 108 | 305 | 904 | 372 |
| | I/C | 193 | 615 | 2,207 | 2,285 |
| Kuching | O/G | 160 | 227 | 273 | 395 |
| | I/C | 145 | 483 | 943 | 626 |
| Total | | 379,609 | 374,926 | 365,292 | 331,171 |

Local Calls :

Local calls were not metered and no statistics were available for this traffic. There was ample provision of equipment and no congestion was observed.

Telegraphs :

Telegraph traffic continued to increase as shown by the following approximate figures :—

NUMBER OF WORDS TRANSMITTED TO COUNTRIES OUTSIDE BORNEO

| | <i>Private</i> | <i>Government</i> | <i>Press</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1966 | 489,770 | 239,339 | 14,395 | 743,504 |
| 1967 | 578,630 | 228,056 | 52,707 | 859,393 |
| 1968 | 687,230 | 153,296 | 47,675 | 888,101 |
| 1969 | 835,626 | 128,449 | 144,436 | 1,108,711 |

Telex :

This service was extended to subscribers at the end of the year. Traffic figures up to the end of 1969 have no significant at present.

Radio :

With the exceptions of a hand keyed H.F. morse circuit to Singapore and another to Kuching, all external telecommunications circuits are provided with outlet from the State by means of V.H.F. radio bearers.

Two 5-Channel V.H.F. radio systems connect Brunei Town to Labuan in Sabah. This route gives access to the SEACOM cable to Kota Kinabalu and circuits are allocated and connected as shown :—

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Brunei-Kuala Lumpur International Exchange | — 1 cct. |
| Brunei-Kota Kinabalu | — 3 ccts. |
| Brunei-Labuan | — 5 ccts. |
| Brunei-Labuan (Airport/Airport P.W.) | — 1 cct. |

The following telegraph circuits are also provided over this route :—

Brunei Telex — Kuala Lumpur International Telex Switchboard.

Brunei Telegraph Office — Kuala Lumpur International Switching Centre.

Brunei Telegraph Office — Kota Kinabalu T. O.

Brunei Airport — Kota Kinabalu F.I.C.

Single channel V.H.F. equipments provide other external speech circuits, 2 to Limbang in 5th Division of Sarawak and 2 to Miri in the 4th Division, Sarawak.

Internally, three 5-channel U.H.F. and V.H.F. equipments provide the major trunk route from Brunei Town to Kuala Belait. Another 5-channel V.H.F. equipment connects Brunei Town to

Bangar. Single channel V.H.F. equipments provide 2 circuits between Brunei Town and Tutong and between Tutong and Kuala Belait.

A low powered S.S.B. H.F. radio network provides emergency and essential call facilities from 22 remote villages to District Headquarters at Brunei, Bangar, Tutong and Kuala Belait.

Other Departments :

Services are maintained for the Department of Civil Aviation, Marine Dept., Customs Dept. and Electrical Dept. Electronic equipment is maintained for the Medical Dept. and this is approaching a full load for a competent technician.

Some relief has resulted from the Royal Brunei Police Force assuming responsibility for the installation and maintenance of their own equipment, with a staff comparable in numbers to that of the radio section of the Telecommunications Department.

Private Licences :

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company continued to operate their own communication system including an automatic telephone exchange at Panaga and radio links to Lutong and offshore positions.

A small number of licences have been issued to exploration and construction companies to operate H.F. and V.H.F. system whilst engaged on government or government approved development projects.

Development :

The extension to Seria R.A.X. from 200 to 400 lines was completed after delayed delivery.

A small temporary automatic exchange was installed at Muara principally to meet the requirements of contractors working on the new port scheme.

A similar temporary exchange was installed at Mile 6, Jalan Muara to cater for contractors engaged on the building of the new Trade and Secondary schools in the area.

A new manual switchboard was installed to replace the obsolete type at Bangar and communication in the town area was extended and improved by a small aerial cable distribution scheme.

Twenty-one P.A.B.X.S. of various sizes were installed during the year.

Orders have been placed for automatic exchange equipment for Muara, Jalan Muara, Tutong and Bangar. An extension to increase Kuala Belait Exchange from 500 to 1000 lines has been ordered.

The underground duct scheme in Brunei Town was completed and work on the drawing in of large distribution cables began in October. A large proportion of open wire distribution has been replaced by small overhead and underground cables resulting in a much improved fault rate.

Additional distribution cable for the Kuala Belait Exchange area was received at the end of the year.

A trunk cable linking Brunei Town and Muara was planned and all materials ordered.

The circuits between Brunei Town and Kuala Belait were increased to 15 by the provision of two additional 5 Channel Equipments. These circuits repeated at a new station at Bukit Ambok are a great improvement over the original 5 circuits. Operator dialling has been introduced on these new circuits with a consequent improvement in speed of connection.

A 6-Channel U.H.F. equipment was dispatched from Kuala Lumpur for trial to improve on the Kuala Belait-Miri route. This equipment was unfortunately damaged in transshipment and was not ready for installation at the end of the year.

Some trials with Singapore using I.S.B.H.F. transmission were carried out, but no real improvement in H.F. transmission to Singapore could be expected until new sites for transmitting and receiving stations were settled. This had been pursued by the Department of Broadcasting with whom this Department would share the sites.

A 25 line telex switchboard was installed in Brunei Town and four major users were connected in November. Services to eight other applications were delayed due to the loss in airfreight of vital small parts.

Late in the year a start was made in the survey for a proposed microwave system from Kuching to Kota Kinabalu and passing through Brunei.

A fair rate of progress had been maintained in the development of the telecommunication services although this could be accelerated if the staff could be improved in technical skill.

General :

The traffic statistics quoted in this report could only be taken as approximations. The figures were collected and tabulated by staff more or less fully engaged on other duties and therefore no accurate enumeration was expected. The figures for number of calls and chargeable minutes were quite often transposed, e.g. 439 calls, 107 minutes.

Telephone calls to overseas destinations continued to increase rapidly but this rate of increase would be difficult to maintain over present circuits. Efforts to reallocate some of the Labuan circuits had been frustrated due to lack of circuits between Labuan and Kota Kinabalu. Discussions on the provision of direct circuits from Brunei to Kambarangan in Sabah had not yet achieved results but it was hoped that tests would be arranged fairly soon.

A start had at last been made on the survey for the much discussed and proposed microwave system which would give Brunei much better access to the neighbouring territories and international circuits.

The traffic on the main internal trunk route showed very little increase where a sharp increase was earlier anticipated. In mid year three times as many circuits were available with improved quality and operator dialling. It was found that dialled calls were not included in the traffic figures for two months and allowance had been made for this. Reasons for the unexpected very little increase had been sought and a conclusion is yet to be derived.

The telegraph traffic figures were based partly on estimations which were reasonably accurate. The increase in private messages must be mainly due to organisations dealing with government development projects, and the reduction in government messages could probably due to the opening of Brunei offices by many of the consultants and organisations concerned with these development projects. The press messages showed a large increase but this traffic was variable and might show a large decrease next year.

The telex subscribers were not connected early enough in the year to have any significant effect on the telegraph traffic figures. The increase use of Telex service would probably result in the reduction in telegraph traffic in 1970.

A new telephone directory was planned for publication in June but as this had to be produced as an additional job by the clerical staff, it was not ready by the end of the year. If a separate directory section could not be started it might be necessary to have the directory produced by a private company in future.

Staff shortage in the engineering, technical and clerical grades remained and until November the senior staff remained equal in number to that of 1957. In November an Assistant Controller was recruited but two other vacancies were left unfilled. One local officer returned after 3½ years overseas study and he had been recommended for promotion to Assistant Controller.

Shortage of staff prevented the running of local training courses, other than "on the job" training.

Various members of the staff were sent to undergo training courses in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Kuching and Kota Kinabalu. A larger number of courses are now available in the I.T.U. training centre in Kuala Lumpur and its subsidiary schools in Kuching and Kota Kinabalu. It is hoped an increasing number of staff will be sent for training in future. However, there is a large recruiting gap in the Department. Vacancies for twelve "trainee techni-

cians" remain unfilled despite attempts to recruit intelligent school leavers. The inducements will have to be further increased as there seems to be a decided preference for work of a clerical nature. It is essential that good quality young staff is attracted to the department in the near future.

Despite the staff shortage a good rate of progress had been achieved on the development of the telecommunication service.

(c) PRESS, BROADCASTING AND INFORMATION

Press :

There are four newspapers in the State, one daily and three weeklies. "The Daily Star" is published six days a week in both Malay and English.

"The Borneo Bulletin", Brunei's oldest newspaper, reviews the news of the Borneo territories each week and its circulation is now 11,500 copies. It is published by Brunei Press Ltd., Kuala Belait at 20 cents per copy.

"Pelita Brunei", which is printed in Romanised Malay is published by the Department and issued gratis to Government staff and the public. Originally issued twice a month, it is now published every Wednesday and is printed by the Star Press in Brunei Town.

"Salam" appears in three languages, Romanised Malay, English and Chinese. It is published by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited, Seria and issued gratis every Saturday to the Shell Company Staff.

There are four commercial printers in the State — The Brunei Daily Newspaper and Printing Co., The Sunbeam Printing Co., The Star Press in Brunei Town and The Brunei Press Ltd. in Kuala Belait. The Brunei Press is also the Government Printer.

Broadcasting and Information Services :

Since its amalgamation in 1961, the Department of Broadcasting and Information has operated as the mouth-piece of the Government and kept the public informed on vital issues and news of the day.

Thousands of people of various nationalities used the Department's Reading Rooms throughout the year. These are situated in Brunei Town, Kuala Belait, Tutong and Bangar. In February 1969 a public reading room was opened in Seria.

The new auditorium of the department, although not yet fully equipped with stage lighting and curtains, is much in demand for musical shows, debates and films. It holds 500 persons in the theatre and 50 in the balcony. When completed, it will be capable of staging almost any kind of performance requiring a modern setting, with elaborate facilities for lighting, sound and music, and changes of scenery.

Radio Brunei :

Programmes are carried by Radio Brunei on four channels in the medium wave band and also on short-wave (61 and 41 meters) in Malay, Chinese and English for total of 114 hours per week.

The popularity of the programmes from Radio Brunei was not restricted to the local audience. From outside the State, listeners reported their enjoyment of these programmes in all three languages.

In addition, Radio Brunei broadcasts every evening an hour's programmes in Gurkhali for the benefit of the Gurkha battalion stationed at Seria.

In 1969 on several occasions the theatre was used for educational and health films, including the "Apollo" space series which were loaned by the U.S. Information Service. Radio Brunei held the finals of the "Bintang Radio" and "Talentime" contests on the stage of the auditorium and broadcast the performance.

Cinemas :

There are seven commercially operated cinemas throughout the State. Films are screened nightly with captions in another language to that of the sound-track. This is the main form of public entertainment in Brunei. British newsreels are sometimes shown at the bigger cinemas. Many clubs also have film shows once a week.

Asian Broadcasting Union :

Brunei which is an associate member of the ABU, was represented at the 6th General Assembly of the Asian Broadcasting Union at Sydney and Auckland in October this year by the acting

Deputy Director, Pengiran Mohammad bin Pengiran Matseruddin and the Chief Engineer, Mr. N. J. A. Frigout.

Film Production Unit :

In addition to the 16 mm. film projector units which the Department deploys in the towns and villages of Brunei, a cine-film production unit was started this year and a cinecameraman and film producer were recruited. The former joined the staff in mid-year but the latter hoped to arrive next year. It is intended to make newsreel, documentaries and instructional films for local and overseas use in the coming year.

In May this year a film production team from the Australian Broadcasting Commission arrived in Brunei to document an educational film about the Brunei way of life. This is one of a series of films intended for the Asian Broadcasting Union's Educational Television project, "Neighbours", which will feature the countries of South East Asia.

Listener Research :

The analysis of listeners' mail which commenced in 1965 continued to provide much useful information about Radio Brunei's audience in and out of the State. The monthly average of letters received by the three language services was as follows :

| <i>Malay</i> | <i>Chinese</i> | <i>English</i> |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1,886 | 790 | 490 |

It is difficult to assess the number of listeners in the State of Brunei because there is no radio licence in force. Estimates can only be made on the basis of the importation and sale of radio receivers and by observation. Using the import figures for radios as a basis, it is estimated that there are at least 12,000 receivers in the State. In order to help the inhabitants of the remote villages, the Government has subsidised the sale of transistor radios which are sold to approved applicants on a straight instalment-payment over twelve months. Several hundred sets have thus been put into use by the poorer sections of the population, particularly in the isolated communities of the "ulu" (forest) where dissemination of news and entertainment have been lacking.

(d) MARINE

Inland Waterways and their development :

There are no artificial inland waterways in the State of Brunei. The main rivers are used as the points of entry into the State for trade from other countries. The two main towns and the larger kampongs (villages) have been built on the banks of the main rivers.

Brunei Town lies 17 miles up the Brunei River. The largest ship which can navigate the river and berth alongside the Brunei Town wharf is 280 feet long with a draught of 16 feet.

The Temburong District of Brunei is separated from the State of Brunei proper by the Limbang River valley which lies in the State of Sarawak. At present, communications between Brunei and the Temburong District can be carried out only by means of transportation by water or air.

The Temburong River is navigable for a distance of 12 miles as far as Bangar, the Temburong District capital, for river craft up to 100 feet in length with a draught of 8 feet. Powered lighters 80 feet long with a draught of 6 feet can proceed four miles further up the river as far as Kampong Biang. Ships of similar size can proceed up the Labu River for a distance of 14 miles as far as the Labu Rubber Estate.

The bar at the entrance to the Kuala Belait river restricts ships to a draught of six feet. Ships built on the landing craft principle 180 feet long with a draught of 6 feet cross the bar regularly.

The majority of the inhabitants of Brunei live on the coastal strip. Others live in the lower reaches of the main rivers. There has been no requirement to develop river navigation beyond the limits described in paragraphs 2 to 5 above.

Sea Borneo Shipping :

The State of Brunei is served by two shallow draught river ports, the larger being at Brunei Town in the eastern part of the State and the other at Kuala Belait near the western boundary.

There are three anchorages within the estuary of the Brunei and Limbang rivers where ships may work cargo. The largest ships which can enter the ports and anchorages are given below :—

| Serial No. | Ports | Largest ship in feet | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------|
| | | Length | Draught |
| 1. | Brunei Town | 280 | 16 |
| 2. | Kuala Belait | 200 | 7 |
| <i>Anchorage</i> | | | |
| 3. | Tanjong Salirong | 500 | 23 |
| 4. | Sapo Point | 600 | 23 |
| 5. | Muara Harbour | 450 | 18 |

Ships entering Brunei ports and anchorages are classified according to their respective trading areas. These are as follows :—

- (a) Limited Coastal Trade ships which operate within prescribed area along the coastline of Brunei, Sarawak or Sabah.
- (b) Coastal Trade ships which operate within 30 miles of the coastline of Brunei, Sarawak and Sabah.
- (c) Sea going ships which proceed beyond the limits for Coastal trade ships.

The number of ships and their aggregate net registered tonnage which entered Brunei ports and anchorages during 1968 are given in the table below. The figures for the previous year are shown also for purposes of comparison. The shipping statistics for the year 1968 have been entered in the table because the figures for 1969 are not yet available.

ALL BRUNEI PORTS AND ANCHORAGES

| Description | 1968 | | Increase + or Decrease — on 1967 | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | No. of Ships | Aggregate N.R.T. | No. of Ships | Aggregate N.R.T. |
| Limited Coastal Trade Ships | 1,866 | 35,277 | 395 + | 12,855 + |
| Costal Trade Ships | 4,441 | 449,957 | 654 + | 69,352 + |
| Sea Going Ships | 324 | 257,936 | 88 + | 71,139 + |
| Total | 6,631 | 743,170 | 1,137 + | 153,346 + |

Note : N.R.T. = Net registered tonnage.

Pilotage is optional in the State of Brunei. The Marine Assistant (Executive) and 3 senior Serangs pilot ships on request in the Brunei and Limbang rivers. A serang is available for the Belait river.

A passenger ferry runs daily, excluding Sundays, between Brunei Town-Labuan-Brunei Town. The ferry also carries Post Office and British Military mail. A mail and passenger carrying services operates between Brunei Town and Bangar three days a week.

The Department also provides motor launches and outboard motor perahus for use by Government departments generally. Subject to higher priorities motor launches and outboard motor perahus may be hired for private use.

(e) LAND TRANSPORT

General :

Early this year, the Department moved to a new premises which is a well equipped depot operated by trained staff. The building is so arranged that each section has its own office and this has the capacity to cater adequately for the next twenty years transport services and if necessary there is sufficient site reserve for any future expansion. The inspection depot is equipped with inspection ramp and weighing bridge. It is not intended to instal other inspection equipment as yet until such time when new electronic inspection equipment is obtainable. The work of extending and paving the inspection yard at Kuala Belait branch office was completed and a ramp and a weighing bridge were installed.

There are 2,600 motor vehicles brought into the State and registered this year and 13,212 motor vehicles of various types and classes licensed. The number of licences issued this year is very much more than 13,212 since some vehicles are licensed for 6 months and some for 3 months at a time. Although the dates of expiry of licences have been staggered since 1968 to avoid rush period during the months of December and January, the position is by no means improved. The rush period still exists and will continue to exist for another 3 to 5 years. This is because there are at least 10,000 motor vehicles having their licences expired in December each year and it is not possible to change such date of expiry until such vehicles are put off the road. The serial number used for the Identification Marks on vehicle registration has reached 10,000 both in Brunei and in Belait. A set of new series has been legislated and hence the Identification Marks "BA" and "KA" respectively have been introduced towards the end of the year. The figures hereunder show clearly the comparison of registration and licences issued in 1968 and 1969 :

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED EACH MONTH IN
THE YEAR 1968 AND 1969

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Jan</i> | <i>Feb</i> | <i>Mar</i> | <i>Apr</i> | <i>May</i> | <i>Jun</i> | <i>July</i> | <i>Aug</i> | <i>Sept</i> | <i>Oct</i> | <i>Nov</i> | <i>Dec</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1968 | 149 | 145 | 151 | 174 | 190 | 182 | 244 | 163 | 174 | 185 | 152 | 143 | = 2052 |
| 1969 | 184 | 188 | 231 | 217 | 183 | 182 | 283 | 203 | 219 | 254 | 258 | 198 | = 2600 |

**NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED ON THE ROAD
AS ON 31ST DECEMBER OF EACH YEAR**

| | <i>1968</i> | <i>1969</i> | <i>Increase</i> |
|---|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Passenger Cars | 7462 | 8860 | 1398 |
| Motor Cycles and Scooters | 1476 | 1507 | 31 |
| Commercial Vehicles | 1606 | 1676 | 70 |
| Taxis | 105 | 103 | -1 |
| Buses | 102 | 115 | 13 |
| Government Vehicles excluding Military | 975 | 951 | -24 |
| Total : | 11725 | 13212 | 1487 |

NUMBER OF DRIVING LICENCES ISSUED

| | <i>1968</i> | <i>1969</i> | <i>Increase</i> |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Annual Driving Licence | 15167 | 17827 | 2660 |
| Provisional Driving Licence | 7303 | 8390 | 1087 |
| Total : | 22470 | 26217 | 3747 |

**NUMBER OF ACCIDENT CASE VEHICLES INSPECTED
BY VEHICLE EXAMINERS**

| | <i>1968</i> | <i>1969</i> | <i>Increase</i> |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Brunei Registration Centre | 484 | 866 | 382 |
| Belait Registration Centre | 279 | 351 | 72 |
| Total : | 763 | 1217 | 454 |

NUMBER OF EXEMPTED LICENCES ISSUED TO

| | <i>1968</i> | <i>1969</i> | <i>Increase</i> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Motor Vehicles owned by the Government | 975 | 951 | -24 |
| Motor Vehicles owned by Government servants | 1003 | 1021 | 18 |

| | | | |
|---|------|------|----|
| Total No. of Exempted Driving Licences issued | 902 | 961 | 59 |
| Total : | 2880 | 2933 | 53 |

TOTAL AMOUNT OF REVENUE COLLECTED

| | 1968 | 1969 | Increase |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Motor Vehicles and Drivers | \$583,043 | \$671,829 | \$88,786 |

Inspection of Motor Vehicles :

With the new inspection yards and equipments in both offices, more strict and detail inspection of motor vehicles is now possible.

- (a) *Inspection before registration :* All motor vehicles, except those new motor cars and motor cycles for private and domestic use only, are inspected thoroughly before they are registered. The purpose of such inspection is to determine whether they are roadworthy and suitable for the purpose they are intended to be used. This involves a check on their specification in relation to chassis frame, tyre size, overall width and length and their weights. In case of tankers, buses and other vehicles which had been re-built or modified, a check is made against the approved plan of the builders who rebuilt and modified such vehicles. Besides this, the various safety equipments and gorgets are looked into.
- (b) *Inspection before licensing :* All motor vehicles except private motor cars and motor cycles of under three years old are inspected unless they appear to the Inspector that an examination is not necessary due to them being maintained well. For all commercial vehicles of any class, the Department is spending a lot of time in re-checking their weights and tyre sizes. This is due to the fact that the Department has now a proper weighing machine.

- (c) *Inspection due to accidents :* In 1969 Vehicle Inspectors were called 917 times to inspect 1,217 motor vehicles involved in accidents. Such inspection is either done on the spot of accident or at a Police Station. This, it is considered an extra heavy burden to the Vehicle Inspectors in this country. This is so because Brunei is the only country in the World where Vehicle Inspectors from the Land Transport Department being called by the Police at almost every accident that occurred in the State.

The following statistics show how much inspection, driving tests and other duties the Vehicle Inspectors had to do during the whole year.

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Examination of motor vehicles due to registration or licensing | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,345 |
| Examination of motor vehicles involved in accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,217 |
| Number of accidents where Vehicle Inspectors were called | ... | ... | ... | ... | 917 |
| Number of court cases attended | ... | ... | ... | ... | 139 |
| Number of postponed cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 |
| Number of driving tests performed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,152 |

Public Transport :

Public transport in the form of taxis and motor omnibuses has been adequate. There is a slight increase in the number of buses. The growth of public transport in the State is very slow although the rate of population growth is high. This is mainly due to the very high rate of increase in the number of motor vehicles particularly in private motor cars. Secondly there are now approximately 40,000 children in school and perhaps another 10,000 children who have not reached schooling age. Hence a third of the population are children, and above 100,000 adults out of which half the number may be females and the aged who do not require any form of transport. This leaves about 50,000 who require transport. There are on the road now more than 10,000 private

motor cars and motor cycles and the school children have their own school buses. Hence there is left a few thousands only who need public transport.

Goods Transport :

Goods transport is adequate to meet the extensive need both in the various development projects as well as for general carriage of goods. There are though a few problems that are being confronted in this field. Firstly, all the roads are getting weaker and hence all goods vehicles have to be limited in their carriage capacity. Secondly, the nature of soil in the country is such that it is not possible for any rear-wheel-driven tipping trucks be used for the purpose of earth moving. The most suitable type of trucks for the purpose is that of the four wheel driven ones. This type of vehicles is not easily obtainable except those of the ex-Military type which are usually converted into tippers. Such vehicles cannot withstand the rough usage and this makes it necessary for such trucks to be examined for roadworthiness as frequent as once in three months. Further to this the deterioration caused by the soil, especially during rainy season, has made it necessary for this Department to place some of them off the road.

Accidents :

This Department does not directly deal with accidents except

- (a) A Vehicle Inspector is usually called upon by the Police to examine the vehicles involved in accidents and consequently give evidence in court if called upon to do so.
- (b) To determine whether any vehicle which was badly damaged in any accident is fit for repairs or otherwise.

| <i>Area</i> | <i>No. of Accidents in which a Vehicle Inspector is called to inspected during 1969</i> | <i>No. of vehicles involved in Accidents and inspected during 1969</i> |
|---|---|--|
| Brunei Registration Area (incl. Tutong & Temburong) | 679 | 866 |
| Belait Registration Area | 238 | 351 |
| Total for the State | 917 | 1217 |

From the above inspection, it is found that the number of accidents due to mechanical fault or unroadworthiness is negligible.

Staff :

The staff of the Department consists of —

- 1 Controller
- 2 Registrars
- 8 Vehicle Inspectors (3 of whom recruited in 1969)
- 1 Clerk Grade "B" Superscale I (As Chief Clerk)
- 8 Clerk Grade "B"
- 1 Clerk Grade "A"
- 1 Secretary, Licensing Authority
- 2 Peon

(f) CIVIL AVIATION

The pattern of air transportation during 1969 remained substantially similar as in 1968. However, there was an improvement to the daily Malaysia-Singapore Airlines scheduled services particularly, the connecting flights to Kota Kinabalu. It was anticipated that further additional flights may be introduced in 1970, both in East Malaysia and Brunei.

The Rural Air Services which was discontinued for sometimes was reintroduced in May, 1969 following much the same pattern as before. Malaysia-Singapore Airlines operated their new Britten Norman Islander aircraft in a twice weekly scheduled services from Brunei, with stop over at Limbang, Lawas and Long Semado.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company at Seria continued to transport its staff to Brunei Airport for connecting flights abroad with their Beechcraft Kingair and Airliner aircraft which had now completely replaced the Company's Percival Prince aircraft.

Visiting chartered and private aircraft continued to use the airport for technical services throughout the year.

Military aircraft movements constituted about 50% of the total aircraft movements during 1969. They were regular Flying Doctor Services flown by pilots of the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment in helicopters and occasional visiting Royal Malaysian Air Force aircraft.

Construction work on the New International Airport continued to progress and the Department of Civil Aviation continues to plan and implement staff training programmes for the operation of the new airport on its completion.

STATISTICS, 1969

Aircraft Movements :

| | <i>Landings</i> | <i>Take-Offs</i> |
|------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Civil | 4,005 | 4,001 |
| Military | 4,003 | 4,003 |
| | <i>Embarked</i> | <i>Disembarked</i> |
| Passengers | 36,982 | 37,440 |
| Freight | 113,406 kilos | 354,476 kilos |
| Mail | 29,276 kilos | 65,820 kilos |

CHAPTER 11

WORKS AND BUILDINGS

(a) PUBLIC WORKS, PUBLIC UTILITIES

THE convenient yardstick to assess the output Expenditure of the Department amounted to \$29,540,171, approximately \$3,000,000 more than in 1968. Major elements of the increase over 1968 were the extended efforts directed towards work at Berakas Camp, Service Housing, and Rural Malay Schools, and the incidence of expenditure on a number of major contracts connected to these services had a bearing upon the amount.

Research into ways and means of further increasing the output meets in all cases the limiting factor of numbers of trained and experienced technical staff at all levels, associated with experienced administrative staff supporting them. Although the Department has taken over from private Architects and Consulting Engineers numerous major projects for subsequent maintenance, there is at present no indication that when maintenance requirements do arise, the resources for dealing with them will be available.

Brunei is at present the location of a most impressive range of large developmental projects estimated to cost a total of some \$620,000,000, and the progressive completion of these must entail additional annually recurrent expenditure for maintenance purposes. To ensure that such maintenance provision is expended prudently and efficiently the recruitment of a substantial number of suitably experienced technical officers at all levels is essential.

Although not directly concerned with the majority of large development projects, the resources of the department were frequently used on incidental work associated with these services, which could be undertaken more conveniently and economically by the Department than through the main construction contracts.

STAFF

A number of Brunei Civil Engineering graduates have joined the department but until their professional training is further advanced, they will have no direct material effect upon the output.

Of the road construction projects undertaken by the Public Works Department using direct labour, many are nearing completion and all have advanced to the stage where the extent of heavy earthmoving still to be undertaken is strictly limited. It is highly desirable that the construction teams which have been built up over a number of years should not now be dispersed and it will therefore be necessary to seek new outlets for these resources in 1971, either on additional road construction, or other projects involving heavy earthworks.

The heavy demand for labour, skilled and unskilled, by contractors engaged upon large development projects has had little effect upon recruitment of daily rated staff into the Department. Such recruitment is generally undertaken through the local Labour Department and is mainly confined to Brunei nationals whereas contractors find much of their labour amongst immigrant workers. There was thus no particular difficulty in filling vacant posts, apart from those where duties were of a particularly arduous and unpleasant nature.

MATERIALS

Brunei is to an almost unique degree dependent upon imported materials for use in the class of work of interest to this Department. The position regarding supply from the country's own resources remained unchanged from earlier years, apart from the development of extensive deposits of sandstone shingles and cobbles in the Temburong region, for eventual use in road pavements and concrete structures in a number of projects, including the new International Airport. The output from these deposits is at present confined to use on specific Government projects and more general use and private exploitation have not yet been approached in detail.

Apart from bakau piles, bricks, small quantities of sand/cement roofing tiles, beach sand, and soft woods and secondary

hardwoods, development was wholly dependent upon imported material. In this respect some 18,000 tons of granite were imported from Singapore for high quality road surfacing work. The use of crushed local stone for such work was however adopted wherever possible in view of the saving in costs involved.

BUILDINGS

As in previous years all major building projects apart from repetitive house and barrack construction, were assigned by the Commissioner of Development to private firms of Architects. Those buildings costing less than \$500,000 and of a simple nature architecturally were being undertaken by the P.W.D. The absence of a full complement of drawing office staff naturally reduced the volume of building construction work which could be planned and undertaken.

Major commitments in 1969, as in earlier years have been housing for Government staff, Education department buildings and the Berakas Camp for the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment. The efforts of the department have been reflected in the reduction in the length of the waiting list for Senior Officers quarters, this now being at an unusually low level. Housing projects which have been in progress in and around Brunei Town during the year have included :—

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| 2 Class B quarters, Jalan Tapak Kuda | completed |
| 4 units Senior Officers flats, Jalan Melabau | completed |
| 6 units Senior Officers flats, Jalan Tapak Kuda | commenced |
| 7 Class C quarters, Jalan Berakas | ... completed |
| 12 "Consultants" quarters, Jalan Berakas | completed |
| 6 Class C flats, Jalan Ong Sum Ping | ... 50% complete |
| 11 Class F quarters, Tutong | commenced |
| 4 Class G quarters, Jalan Berakas for Forest Department | 90% complete |
| 4 units barracks, Jalan Berakas for Survey Department | completed |

In Kuala Belait work of this nature has included :—

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----------|
| 20 units barracks for P.W.D. | ... | ... | completed |
| 10 units barrack for Electrical Department | ... | ... | completed |
| 5 Class C quarters | ... | ... | completed |
| 2 Class C and one Class E quarters | ... | 60% | complete |

Berakas Camp — Projects which were completed during the year included :—

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Gymnasium Annexe and Q/Master Store Annexe | \$ 69,000 |
| Ammunition Magazines | \$ 67,000 |
| Retaining walls, drains and erosion prevention measures | \$499,000 |
| External works to Sergeant's Mess | \$ 64,000 |
| Rifle Range structures | \$ 97,000 |
| Paint Store | \$ 11,000 |

Work in progress includes :—

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Mid-wife's clinic | \$ 70,000 |
| 18 units N.C.O.'s flats | \$562,000 |
| 64 units M.O.R. barracks | \$897,000 |
| 8 Class C quarters | \$545,000 |
| N.C.O.'s quarters, Bolkiah Camp | \$ 79,000 |

Attention was further concentrated on dealing with the major problem of soil erosion which has been developing ever since the inception of the Camp, and which it is thought is now being contained. The most immediately dangerous examples of this erosion have been dealt with by drainage, retaining walls and culverts while extensive work on terracing, earthworks, turfing, grassing and tree planting have continued. The trouble which arose through the urgency attending the initial construction of the scheme has, it is thought, been prevented in the more recently developed areas through careful attention to drainage works and soil retention measures in the course of planning. Such attention inevitably involves time and energy and holds up the construction of buildings urgently required, but nevertheless it is considered preferable to meeting in subsequent years the aftermath arising from lack of

adequate planning. In the meantime a number of buildings which are affected by soil movement are being kept under observation and remedial measures are being planned.

Education Buildings :

The construction of buildings to the value of \$1,837,801 was undertaken for Education Department, the position being :—

| | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|
| Malay School, Lumut ... | \$220,920 | completed |
| 24 Teachers' flats, Kuala Belait | \$579,375 | completed |
| 24 Teachers' flats, Seria ... | \$552,814 | in progress |
| Temporary classrooms, Malay Schools, Kuala Belait and Seria | \$ 44,900 | completed |
| Malay School and quarters, Bukit Sawat | \$132,244 | in progress |
| Malay School and quarters, Limau Manis | \$219,500 | completed |
| Malay School, Sungei Hanching | \$ 70,000 | completed |
| Malay School and quarters, Lamunin | \$ 70,000 | completed |
| Malay School and quarters, Pengkalan Batu ... | \$135,000 | completed |
| Malay School, Kupang — external works ... | \$ 45,000 | completed |
| Malay School, Baru2 — quarters | \$ 96,000 | completed |
| Malay School, Tanjong Maya — external works ... | \$ 21,000 | completed |
| Malay School, Sinaut — quarters | \$ 81,499 | in progress |
| Malay School and quarters, Masin | \$150,000 | in progress |
| Malay School and quarters, Bukit Panggal ... | \$180,000 | commenced |

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Malay School and quarters, Bakiau | \$200,000 commenced |
| Malay School and flats, Lambak | \$350,000 in progress |
| Malay School and quarters, Bengkurong | \$221,000 commenced |

Police Buildings :

The 1969 programme of buildings undertaken for the Police Department included :—

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Police Station, barracks and other buildings, Kuala Belait | \$153,714 in progress |
| Police Station, barracks etc. Lamunin | \$504,000 in progress |

Miscellaneous building works carried out during 1969 included :—

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| New Immigration Office, Jalan Pemancha ... | \$ 40,000 completed |
| Fire Station, Bangar ... | \$227,000 completed |
| Marine Fire Station, Sungai Lampai | \$ 38,000 completed |
| Health Dept. Store, Jalan Berakas | \$ 39,000 completed |
| Transport Depot, General Hospital, Brunei ... | \$ 97,000 completed |
| Slipway, Boat Shed and Store, Survey Department, Ja- lan Berakas | \$ 40,000 completed |
| R.C. Bridges, Kampong Ayer | \$113,000 in progress |
| Concrete drains, Brunei Town | \$ 90,000 completed |
| Additions and Extensions, Istana Darul Hana ... | \$126,000 completed |
| Extensions to the Mosque, Seria | \$ 34,600 completed |

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Extensions Municipal Work- | | |
| shops, Kuala Belait ... | \$ 26,000 | completed |
| Concrete drains, Government | | |
| quarters area, Kuala | | |
| Belait | \$ 79,500 | completed |
| Concrete drains, Jalan Setia | | |
| Di-Raja, Kuala Belait ... | \$315,000 | in progress |
| Reserve Water Storage Tank, | | |
| District Hospital, Kuala | | |
| Belait | \$ 13,000 | in progress |

In addition to the above an extensive programme of minor works and renovation of existing buildings was undertaken, including some \$22,000 spent on renovation of General Hospital, Brunei Town with work largely confined to the replacement of worn out corridor pavements by mōsaic tiles.

CONTRACTORS

The position regarding the registration of contractors and the outlook of many of the firms towards their responsibilities in the contracts awarded to them showed little change, and indicating the deep-rooted prevalence of sub-contracting all, or part of, tenders which were awarded. The preparation of tenders was a particularly weak point amongst the smaller, and some of the larger, concerns and it was unusual for tenders to be withdrawn before an award was made, or in a few cases after the issue of a letter of acceptance. Ideas regarding adequate periods for completion were particularly unreliable.

The total number of contractors registered with the Department in 1969 were 663, made up as follows :—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Class "A" (unlimited) | 121 |
| Class "AX" (Up to \$500,000) | 18 |
| Class "B" (Up to \$150,000) | 74 |
| Class "C" (Up to \$ 25,000) | 195 |
| Small Contractors | |
| (Up to \$ 3,000) | 255 |
| | <u>663</u> |

The total number of contracts let by the Department in 1969 was 93 valued at \$8,730,714.

LAND RECLAMATION AND DRAINAGE, KUALA BELAIT

The topography around Kuala Belait town being such that building and developmental land has to be won from the prevailing swamp by sand filling, an annual programme of such work is undertaken to provide land for both the private and Government sectors. In 1969 some \$193,152 was spent in depositing 101,330 cu. yds. of beach sand in building sites and road formations.

As this work has continued from year to year, the effect of removal of sand from the beaches has been kept under observation, but until the present year few detrimental results were seen. However more recently considerable erosion has taken place at intervals along the whole beach from Kuala Belait to Seria and towards the end of the year the extraction was suspended.

WATER SUPPLY

General :

A second successive unusually dry year, with rainfall of 90.09 inches against an annual average of 113 inches still further increased supply difficulties. This position was adversely affected by the almost complete absence of intense rain storms which by producing high run off result in maximum benefit to the various impounding reservoirs.

At its lowest level Tasek reservoir held only 11% of its total capacity while Sg. Basong reservoir at Tutong became completely dry. These conditions entailed strict rationing of water supply, that for Tasek being reduced to three hours daily from May to December, with Tutong dependent upon emergency supplies from road tankers.

The control of these intermittent supply arrangements, the necessity to ensure that an equitable distribution of water was made to all consumers, and the operation of tanker vehicles on emergency supply duties, absorbed much of the time of the Water Supply Branch of the Department. In addition to the obvious

duties involved in these operations the interruptions in supply raised a succession of technical problems over treatment and quality of water, and indirect effects upon installations generally. The efforts of technical staff had therefore to be diverted from the development and improvement works.

Progress on the \$41 million Sungai Tutong Scheme became apparent on the ground with construction as well as supply contracts under way. The necessity for this project as the only satisfactory source of supply for Brunei, Tutong and Muara districts became progressively obvious as small local supplies from wells and streams proved inadequate, or dried up completely, during periods of drought.

The emergency installation for pumping water from the Sungai Kianggeh to augment the Tasek supply proved to be of enormous value and without its assistance, water supply conditions in Brunei Town would have been untenable. It averaged 700,000 gallons per day, this representing more than half the quantity distributed during the three hours rationing period of the year.

Land acquisition proceedings delayed still further the permanent scheme for replacing this temporary supply and no construction work was commenced although a contract were let for the supply of the pumping plant.

Consulting Engineers were appointed by Government to deal with the distribution of the output of the Sungai Tutong scheme, this entailing investigation into the adequacy of existing reticulation (and its possible replacement) in addition to entirely new mains and distributories.

BRUNEI TOWN WATER SUPPLY

A result of water rationing over most of the year was to reduce the average output of this supply from 1.96 million gallons per day to 1.68 million; in 1967 when more normal weather conditions prevailed the average was 2.2 million. With the incidence of wet weather in December restrictions were removed completely over Hari Raya Puasa, consumption rising to 2.82 million, a figure far in excess of the reliable output of the installation but one which indicates the present potential demand for additional water in Brunei Town.

It appears improbable that the present supply period of 15 hours daily can be relaxed until a supplementary source is available.

The quality of water was maintained at a high standard although problems with sediment arose from the intermittent nature of the supply for much of the year. The new sedimentation tanks nearing completion in the hands of the Consulting Engineers should alleviate this particular trouble.

KUALA BELAIT SUPPLY

This supply is obtained in bulk from the Shell Company installation at Seria and the limiting factor is the quantity which can be made available from that source — nominally 800,000 gallons per day. The water passes through the Shell purification plant but receives further chemical treatment before distribution.

Planning of a new 6 million gallons per day scheme to supply Kuala Belait, Seria and the coastal area Northwards to Sungai Liang is in the hands of Consulting Engineers and is well advanced. It is anticipated that tenders for the supply of plant and for construction will be invited early in 1970. The source of water will be at Kampong Badas on the Sungai Belait with treatment plant at Seria.

OTHER SUPPLIES

In addition to these major supplies the more rural areas in Brunei are partially served by a multiplicity of small installations, all liable to failure in dry weather. A number of still less technically desirable supplies are operated by District Officers and the elimination of all these installation is an important objective of the major projects now in progress.

A small scheme costing \$103,000 to supply water to Kampong Lumapas is nearing completion. At Kampong Labi another small installation, with deep bore-hole wells as a source has been partially completed departmentally, and completion has been assigned to Consulting Engineers.

One outstandingly inadequate supply, both in quantity and quality is that for Bangar Town where intentions of development must be prejudiced by these conditions. A report was prepared by Consulting Engineers on a supply to the town and other centres of habitation in Temburong District but has not yet been accepted by Government owing to the nature of the locality and the very scattered population the estimated cost of the project represents an unusually high outlay per head or per gallon.

GAS SUPPLIES, KUALA BELAIT/SERIA

This supply which, like water, is obtained in bulk from Brunei Shell Petroleum and distributed through public mains showed few developments during the year. Unlike water there is no shortage.

Daily consumption increased from 1,196,000 cu. ft. to 1,360,000 cu. ft. with the addition of 134 new connections. During the year $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles of small diameter mains were laid.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads :

On 31st December, 1969 the mileage of roads in Brunei maintained by the Public Works Department was as follows :—

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| Bituminous surfaced roads | ... | 201.26 miles |
| Water bound roads | ... .. | 24.41 miles |
| Earth and sand roads | ... .. | 39.67 miles |
| Total | | <hr/> 265.34 miles <hr/> |

There are in addition in the State many miles of bridle paths up to dry weather motorable standard maintained by District Officers. Assistance by the P.W.D. has been given in the construction of some of the larger timber bridges on these paths and in earthmoving involved in improvement works.

The marked increase in the rate of traffic on the busier roads resulted in obvious deterioration of surfaces in the vicinity of the larger towns. This is quite apart from the upheavals caused in the roads in Brunei Town by the construction of underground services, principally sewers and telephone cables. The hot mix surface

of the Brunei/Tutong Road has now had a life of some 15 years, and progressive resurfacing and strengthening is becoming essential if the still more expensive operation of complete pavement reconstruction is to be avoided.

The absence of inexpensive and readily available material for surfacing minor roads, hard shoulders, and the like, results in a very marked contrast between the fully bituminous main roads and the secondary roads, with facilities for heavy vehicles pulling in off the carriageways generally absent.

The first phase of the State road development programme which has been assigned by the Commissioner of Development to Consulting Engineers for implementation by contract is well advanced. This consists of some 40 miles of roadways in Temburong District, an area particularly susceptible to unfavourable weather conditions, and with some most difficult soil problems to meet. The second phase is a similar network in Tutong District with a single road from Mulaut to Limau Manis in Brunei District and is nearing tender stage.

In addition to this major project a variety of smaller road schemes are in the hands of the Public Works Department for execution by direct labour and departmental plant. These have mainly advanced to the stage where the extent of heavy earth-moving still to be undertaken is strictly limited, outstanding work being principally in the construction of pavements.

Progress on individual projects has been :—

(a) *Jalan Gadong* — \$2,736,957 — 6½ miles — completed.

(b) *Jalan Lamunin* — \$2,531,000 — 10 miles.

Earthworks and culverts were carried to the 9th Mile with 8 miles of pavement base course and 5½ miles hot mix surface.

(c) *Jalan Lumapas* — \$1,417,500 — 5½ miles.

Earthworks and culverts were completed with 3 miles of pavement base course and 2½ miles of surfacing.

- (d) *Jalan Kota Batu* — \$3,360,000 — 11½ miles.

Earthworks, drainage and culvert work carried to 9th Mile with six miles of base course and 4 miles of surfacing.

- (e) *Jalan Penanjong* — \$540,000 — 2 miles.

Construction was completed based on soil/cement base course and hot mix surface, with land acquisition payments still outstanding. The alignment of this road was designed to cause as little disturbance as possible to adjacent land owners and to maintain its rural nature.

- (f) *Kuala Belait/Seria Road* — 4 miles

This alternative route between these two towns forms one of the items of the State road development programme but on account of its isolated locality in relation to the remainder of the programme, was assigned to Public Works Department rather than to Consulting Engineers. The construction of the embankment to the full width of 42 ft. was completed.

- (g) *Anduki/K. Belait Road* — \$2,500,000 — 14 miles.

This project consists of the reconstruction to more adequate standards of the section of the Brunei/K. Belait trunk road taken over from B.S.P. Company. During the year a further five miles were widened to 22 ft. and 4 miles were surfaced.

- (h) *Sungei Liang/Labi Road* — \$12,950,000 — 33 miles.

Earthwork was concentrated on the two mile long approach road to Bukit Puan bridge over the swampy flood plain of Sungei Belait and also proceeded at intervals along the Bukit Puan/Labi section. A further 3 miles of soil/cement base course were laid with 4 miles of hot mix paving, the latter now having reached the 8th Mile. Three R.C. bridges — the largest 60 ft. long — were well ad-

vanced and grass planting on road sides and slopes is progressing in an attempt to meet the very extensive soil erosion problem in this area.

Miscellaneous :

Miscellaneous road construction work undertaken by the Department included :—

- (i) Access road to the new Port, Muara — approximately one mile long — completed.
- (ii) Access road to Muara Port water supply — approximately one mile long — earthworks in progress.
- (iii) Access road to Radio Navigational aid site for the New Airport — approximately one mile long — earthworks in progress.
- (iv) Muara Road improvement — the vertical alignment of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of this road was substantially improved and re-surfacing was completed.
- (v) Widening of Jalan Kumbang Pasang — The reconstruction of this road to a width of 48 ft. including a number of R.C. culverts has been in progress over the year, this work in common with similar urban road improvement schemes involving a great deal of intermittent construction to avoid undue interference with traffic.

Bridges :

No additional major bridges were undertaken, construction being confined to reinforced concrete structures up to 60 ft. long associated with new road projects which are being designed departmentally and carried out by contract.

Air Fields :

The department maintained a small gang at Brunei airfield whose duties included the upkeep of drains and surrounds and the approaches to the flight strip, also patching of the runway and the renewal of runway markings.

Road Construction Materials :

Early in the year further investigations of the land around Berakas quarry were made in the hope of locating additional deposits of the sand/sandstone cobbles in the matrix which has been of such great value in road pavement construction. This however proved to be unproductive and as the depth of overburden to be removed to reach workable deposits of stone became excessive and uneconomic, the quarry was closed down with an output during the year of only 3,800 cu. yds. This compares to the former output in the range of 80,000 cubic yds., and the loss of this material, and its replacement by other and much more expensive construction material, inevitably resulted in a marked increase in the cost of road construction work generally.

For high quality hot mix pavements, imported granite costing \$27.00 per ton is normally used, but wherever possible, local sandstone obtained by contract from deposits at Butir and elsewhere and crushed departmentally, is substituted. Even this latter material however is by no means inexpensive owing largely to the high percentage of dust produced when crushing and generally costs \$23.00 per ton after preparation for hot mix work. The quantities of these two materials used throughout the year were :—

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|
| (a) Imported granite | ... | ... | 18,000 tons |
| | | | (18,000 tons in 1968) |
| (b) Local sandstone | ... | ... | 48,000 tons |
| | | | (38,000 tons in 1968) |

Berakas Depot :

In addition to stone crushing and hot mix installations at the depot an emulsified bitumen plant is maintained as well as a plant for the production of spun R.C. pipe culverts up to 3' 6" dia. The output from the depot during the year was :—

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Hot bitumen | ... | ... | ... | 23,330 gallons |
| Emulsified bitumen | ... | ... | ... | 34,300 gallons |
| Hot mix | ... | ... | ... | 31,909 tons |
| R. C. pipe culverts | ... | ... | ... | 5,120 lineal feet |
| Misc. precast concrete products | ... | ... | ... | 1,423 cu. ft. |

WORKSHOPS

The Public Works Department operates major workshops at Brunei Town and Kuala Belait fully equipped with machine tools to undertake all classes of vehicle and plant repair and overhaul, in addition to service depots for field maintenance of plant at Berakas Camp, Sungai Liang, Temburong and Bukit Puan. The numbers employed in these workshops total 407 men in Brunei and 167 in Kuala Belait.

Although a few other departments have service depots for the upkeep of their mechanical plant (mainly transport), the P.W.D. workshops provide repair facilities for all Government holdings, in addition to routine servicing facilities for the majority of Government vehicles.

With the increasing interest taken by local business firms in haulage, earthmoving and light mechanical repair works, it has become departmental policy to confine P.W.D. workshop facilities and plant purely to Government requirements and not to intrude into the private or commercial sector. However, demands are occasionally received for heavy transport, or workshop operations, where private equipment is unavailable to provide the necessary service, and in such case work is undertaken by P.W.D. at appropriate charges.

A matter of interest has been the increasing use of the two landing crafts owned by the Department, both for ferrying Askar Melayu personnel and equipment between Brunei and Temburong and as far afield as Kota Kinabalu in Sabah, and for moving heavy equipment for contractors between points in Brunei, Sabah and Sarawak. The craft were extensively used in handling heavy equipment for use on the International Airport and Temburong Road projects. These crafts are expensive to maintain and operate but revenue obtained from them during the year was \$73,176.

Preventive maintenance on plant and vehicles both in the field and in workshops has resulted in a further reduction in the number of heavy repair jobs to be undertaken in workshops. Relevant figures for the year compared to those of 1968 are :—

| | 1968 | 1969 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|
| Major repairs P.W.D. plant ... | 107 | 43 |

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| Minor repairs | 5,388 | 3,924 |
| Other works (mainly for other Departments) | 3,739 | 4,600 |
| No. of vehicle servicing operations | 3,201 | 3,255 |

The more intensive maintenance efforts coupled with the replacement of many older plant units resulted in the expenditure on "Maintenance of Transport & Plant" falling from \$2,650,474 in 1968 to \$2,291,296 in 1969.

Reference has been made in past reports to the difficulties experienced in obtaining adequate spare parts supply and service from the distributors of vehicles and plant from whom they were purchased. The numbers in holdings of any particular make and type of unit in Brunei are obviously insufficient to persuade an importer to maintain complete ranges of spares, and as far as possible the variety of units, both in plant and vehicles, is kept to a minimum with a view to providing emphasis to demands for spares services. Greater recourse has been made to the provision of light items by airfreight from Singapore and Malaysia; the additional cost of such operations is very much less than the wage of operators kept on stand-by while units of plant are inoperative.

Little progress has been made in the disposal of the ever-increasing numbers of unserviceable vehicles and plant held by the Department. Disposal by auction is of doubtful value both to unrealistic reserve prices and the failure of successful bidders to produce the necessary cash. A number of scrapped vehicles were dumped in deep sea waters which although effective was expensive and time consuming, and is a system which could not be adopted for heavy plant units.

Items which were disposed of during the year were :—

- 3 light vehicles
- 4 heavy machines
- 4 units earthmoving plant

Procedure for the disposal of a further 31 units of plant has been initiated.

Plant and vehicles purchased during the year included :—

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Heavy vehicles | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| Fuel tankers | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Tractor Shovels | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Air compressors | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Workshop Crane | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

Departmental holdings at the end of the year were :—

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Earthmoving and road making plant | | | | 232 units |
| Heavy vehicles | ... | ... | ... | 231 units |
| Light vehicles | ... | ... | ... | 75 units |

There are no training facilities for workshop employees within the Department but through the help of representatives of Tractors Malaysia, three employees were able to receive training at their premises in Singapore.

EXPENDITURE 1969

| Department | Personal Emoluments | Other Charges Annually Recurrent | Other Charges Special Expenditure | Development | Total |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Administration | ... | ... | ... | 5,061 | 5,061 |
| Agriculture | ... | ... | 43,526 | 45,526 | 45,526 |
| Askar Melayu | ... | 2,000 | 1,914,090 | 1,914,090 | 1,914,090 |
| Civil Aviation | ... | 37,854 | 4,825 | 96,681 | 139,360 |
| District Office, Brunei | ... | ... | 54,708 | 81,204 | 135,912 |
| District Office, Kuala Belait | ... | ... | ... | 265,038 | 265,038 |
| District Office, Tutong | ... | ... | ... | 15,746 | 15,746 |
| District Office, Temburong | ... | ... | ... | 181,883 | 181,883 |
| Electrical | ... | ... | ... | 79,993 | 79,993 |
| Education | ... | ... | 4,000 | 1,833,801 | 1,837,801 |
| Fire Services | ... | ... | ... | 139,852 | 139,852 |
| Forest | ... | ... | 2,880 | 36,907 | 39,787 |
| Immigration | ... | ... | 6,495 | 6,495 | 6,495 |
| Municipal, Brunei | ... | ... | 2,559 | 82,000 | 84,559 |
| Municipal, Kuala Belait | ... | 24,112 | ... | 182,556 | 206,668 |
| Municipal, Tutong | ... | ... | 770 | 71,087 | 71,857 |
| Medical | ... | ... | 82,319 | 82,319 | 82,319 |
| Miscellaneous Services | ... | 388,786 | 54,877 | 443,663 | 443,663 |
| Marine | ... | ... | ... | 525,111 | 525,111 |
| Prison | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 9 |
| Police | ... | ... | 17,859 | 381,839 | 399,698 |
| P.W.D. | 1,927,821 | 9,011,596 | 1,723,299 | 8,542,770 | 21,205,486 |
| Religious | ... | ... | 16,786 | 2,881 | 19,667 |
| Survey | ... | ... | ... | 119,371 | 119,371 |
| Service Housing | ... | ... | ... | 1,575,219 | 1,575,219 |
| TOTAL | 1,927,821 | 9,464,348 | 3,929,002 | 14,219,000 | 29,540,171 |

(b) SURVEY

General :

The department's new temporary offices at Jalan Kumbang Pasang, Brunei Town were completed in March. The new offices have twice the floor area of the old offices and thus providing better working conditions for the staff.

The office in Kuala Belait was extended to allow additional staff to be transferred from Brunei Town.

During the year, new boatsheds and stores in both Brunei Town and Kuala Belait were also completed.

New serial photographs of selected areas in the State were taken at varying scales between 1/15,000 and 1/30,000 and these are mainly required for mapping of new roads and other development projects.

A photo-lettering machine from Japan was installed near the close of the year. The machine when in full operation will solve the problem of letter press in cartography.

Seven officers were sent on training courses with the Survey Department, Kuala Lumpur, and two officers were accepted for a Cartography course with the Directorate of Overseas Surveys, England. One officer was attached for three months to the Kuala Lumpur Survey Department's Cartography section where he received instruction on map revision procedure.

Field Section :

Surveys of Government Reservation and acquisition of land for new roads continued actively throughout the year in all area except for the Temburong District.

Sub-division surveys of private land were numerous and with no State legislation controlling sub-division, the number of applications received from the Land Offices continued to increase.

The re-levelling of the Bench Marks was completed and many new Bench Marks established.

Drafting Section :

The drafting of Revenue Survey Plans, Gazette Plans and the preparation of land titles continues to be the main task of this section. But with some trained officers in Cartography, an intensive mapping program is visualised for 1970.

The revision of the 1/50,000 Scale Map Sheets commenced during the year; the new specification used gave all the marginal information and annotations in both Malay and English text.

The new edition of the 1/250,000 Scale Map of Brunei State was partially completed and 1/100,000 Scale maps of Belait and Temburong Districts were completed and will be despatched to the printers in 1970.

The 1/12,500 Scale Map of Muara and environs was received from the printers and the 4 Chain to an Inch scale plans covering the same area were also received.

Computing Section :

The computing section continued to produce an excellent output with its usual high standard of accuracy. The acquisition of more modern desk calculators and electronic computer would assist this section considerably. The conversion of co-ordinates from the Cassini Projection to the Skew Orthomorphic projection still remains to be done, and this cannot be undertaken without the aid of an electronic computer.

Drafting Section :

| | <i>Jobs Approved</i> | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | <i>1968</i> | <i>1969</i> |
| Sub-division | 128 | 129 |
| Land Applications | 38 | 10 |
| Gazette Plans | 70 | 17 |
| Dycline & Reflex Printing | 9,770 ft. | 8,395 ft. |
| Photostat Printing | 12,534 ft. | 13,670 ft. |

Computing Section :

| | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|
| Jobs Approved | 222 | 228 |
|---------------|-----|-----|

Field Section :

| | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|
| Land Applications | 9 | 3 |
| Sub-divisions | 135 | 125 |
| Gov't. Reserves | 40 | 53 |
| Revision | 23 | 24 |
| Control | 7 | 8 |
| Road Acquisition | 7 | 22 |
| Miscellaneous Jobs | 39 | 41 |

Revenue through :—

Map & Printing Sales = \$ 8,427

Sub-division of land = \$38,808

New Maps printed during the year :—

Scale 1/12,500 — Muara Town and environs Sheet JUB 1011

Scale 4 Chains to an inch — Muara Town and environs
 Sheets 1-20-14, 1-20-15, 1-20-16, 1-25-2, 1-25-3,
 1-25-4, 1-25-6, 1-25-7, 1-25-8, 2-16-13, 2-16-4,
 2-21-1, 2-21-2, 2-21-5, 2-21-6.

(c) ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES

In the year under review the Electrical Department carried out the expansion of existing plant at Seria and Gadong Power Stations with equipment ordered during the preceding years as well as the expansion of the 11kV network and distribution system.

Towards the end of the year the project for setting up the Liquefied Natural Gas plant at Lumut had been finalised. Discussions between L.N.G. Plant Engineer and Electrical Department were held concerning the supply of electricity to the plant. It has been agreed that the Government Electrical Department will provide standby power and supply electricity to L.N.G. plant at Lumut in the event of breakdown and when sets are under major overhaul. The Electrical Department will also supply electricity to L.N.G. water pumping stations at Badas.

During the year under review, the B.S.P. Seria, took electricity supply from the Government Electrical Department on several occasions when their generating sets were under major overhaul. This was carried out through temporary ties in Seria and Belait. It has been felt desirable to establish a permanent tie between Government and B.S.P. power plants at Seria. It has also been agreed for the Government to take over the 33kV Overhead line from Seria to Badas owned by B.S.P. and the Electrical Department will supply electricity to B.S.P. pumping station at Badas to rationalise the supply arrangement.

To meet the new commitments, it will be necessary to install additional generating set in Seria Power Station, strengthen the 66kV D.O. O/H line between Seria and Sungei Liang, install a 66kV substation at Lumut, a 33kV substation at Seria and a 33kV O/H line from Seria to Badas. Quotations are being obtained and it is hoped to place orders in the middle of coming year.

Recommendations regarding the tariff system, put before the Government for consideration the previous year, were approved. Two tariffs, namely (1) Residential Tariff A, applicable to domestic consumers and (2) Commercial Tariff B, applicable to business,

commercial and industrial enterprises, were introduced during the year. Only consumers applying in writing for either of the two tariffs were considered. In all cases approval was subject to the applicants remaining on the new tariff for a minimum of one year after which they could, if they so desired, revert to the old system.

Within a short time between the time of approval and the close of the year a substantial number of consumers had already opted to either of the two new tariffs. It is hoped that a substantial number more of those remaining would take advantage of the new tariffs and be thus able to use more electricity for their domestic needs and commercial enterprises.

A flat rate of 10 cents for each unit consumed was charged for Government consumption.

Generation :

Erection of the No. 2 gas turbine generator of 11 MW at Seria Power Station continued. After final tests had been carried out the machine was put on commercial load on 9th June, 1969. The machine continued to function satisfactorily during the course of the year.

Difficulty was experienced by the manufacturers on the delivery of the No. 3 Gas Turbine Generator, also of 11 MW capacity. However, it is expected the generator will be delivered on site soon in the beginning of coming year. As the gas turbine itself, together with its ancillary equipment, has already been almost erected it is anticipated the machine would be ready for commercial operation by the first quarter of the coming year.

The Power Station continued to operate satisfactorily throughout the year. One noteworthy feature has been the reduction in plant outages, only two involuntary station shutdowns of a total outage time of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, occurring during the year. This performance is particularly remarkable when viewed from the fact that only one machine operated during the first six months of the year.

At the Brunei Power Station the No. 3 Ruston Diesel Generator of 3 MW was made ready and put to function commercially on 1st May, 1969.

Delivery of the No. 4 Ruston Generator was again delayed and was only expected to be on site in early January of the coming year. However, as in the case of the Generator of the No. 3 Gas Turbine, at Seria Power Station, the engine together with its ancillary equipment had already been erected. It is, therefore, anticipated that with the arrival of the generator in early January the machine would be in commercial operation by the end of the month or soon thereafter.

The Power Station continued to act as a standby station for the Power Station at Seria on any of the latter's involuntary and planned shutdown or on running its own sets on routine tests. The station continued to operate satisfactorily as such throughout the year.

At Kuala Belait units purchased from the Brunei Shell Petroleum amounted to 157,233. This purchase was solely for the Panaga Police Station Headquarters situated entirely in the Company's area of operation.

Consequence of the rapid progress made on all fronts of the development projects in hand and the setting up of more private enterprises, the overall demand for electricity for both domestic and commercial use increased considerably. Units generated and purchased for the year totalled 48,544,128. This is an increase of 11,766,680 units over the previous year when units generated and purchased totalled 36,777,448.

TABLE A

| Station | Installed capacity K.W. | Units Generated & Purchased | | Maximum demand K.W. |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| | | 1968 | 1969 | |
| Brunei Town | 11,000 | 1,054,250 | 488,500 | — |
| Seria | 19,750 | 35,061,700 | 47,405,200 | 10,750 |
| Kuala Belait & Seria | — | *474,189 | *157,233 | — |
| Temburong | 860 | 187,309 | 493,195 | 176 |

* Denotes Units Purchased.

66kV Transmission Line :

The work of clearing the rentis and provision of access roads along the proposed deviation route of the 66kV Brunei/Muara line was continued and completed by mid-March of the year. Simultaneously with this, the laying of trolley tracks along the cleared route and the erection of pylons commenced. By mid-June the whole of the proposed line was realigned and energised.

Dismantling of the old line was completed by mid-July and all such dismantled components transported to the stores yard at Gadong.

Distribution :

Erection of new 11kV substations, spread out evenly amongst the urban and rural areas and on various construction sites engaged on development projects, continued during the year. Additional plant to boost up the capacity of a few of the existing substations was added.

Extensions of the Distribution network by both underground cables and overhead lines were carried out and improvements made to existing Low Tension Overhead Lines. The year also saw the use of H.T. Aerial Cables for the supply of electricity to remote kampongs and to sparsely populated areas where the erection of H.T. Overhead Lines and laying of underground cables are not practicable or too costly for the returns expected.

Conversion of the H.T. & L.T. Distribution Networks from overhead lines to underground cables in urban areas continued during the year.

As mentioned previously the Department for the first time ever supplied power for the use of the Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd. Two outdoor substations, one each at Seria and Kuala Belait of 2-750 KVA 11/0.4 kV transformers and 2-500 KVA 11/0.4 KV transformers respectively were erected. The step-up from 0.4 kV to 6.6 kV to feed their own distribution network was carried out by the B.S.P. Co. Ltd. itself.

The following tables B, C & D give details of substations erected and dismantled, underground cables laid and overhead lines erected and dismantled.

TABLE B — SUBSTATIONS

| Districts | Substations Dismantled | | | Substations Erected | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | No. | Type | Total Capacity K.V.A. | No. | Type | Total Capacity K.V.A. |
| Brunei & Muara | 1 | Standard | 500 | 1 | Outdoor | 300 |
| | 2 | Pocket Units | 800 | 1 | Pole mounted | 20 |
| | 1 | Pole mounted | 100 | | | |
| | 10 | Outdoor | 2700 | | | |
| Kuala Belait & Seria | 1 | Standard | 300 | | | |
| | 1 | Pocket Unit | 300 | | | |
| | 4 | Outdoor | 3100* | | | |
| Tutong | 1 | Outdoor | 100 | | | |
| Temburong | 2 | Outdoor | 600 | | | |
| | 1 | Pole mounted | 100 | | | |

* Includes 2 outdoor substations of 2500 KVA total capacity at Seria and Kuala Belait for supply to the B.S.P. Co. Ltd.

TABLE C — UNDERGROUND CABLES

| District | Cable Laid in Yards | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | H.T. | L.T. |
| Brunei & Muara | 12,850 | 88,603 |
| Kuala Belait & Seria | 6,800* | 44,500 |
| Tutong | 1,600 | 12,500 |
| Temburong | 3,050 | 1,350 |

* Includes 400 yards 0.15 sq. ins. x 3 core 11kV submarine cable laid across the Belait River.

TABLE D — OVERHEAD LINES

| <i>Districts</i> | <i>Conductor in Yards</i> | | | | <i>Aerial cable</i> |
|------------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Erected</i> | | <i>Dismantle</i> | | <i>in yards</i> |
| | <i>H.T.</i> | <i>L.T.</i> | <i>H.T.</i> | <i>L.T.</i> | <i>H.T.</i> |
| Brunei & Muara | — | 62,780 | 9,000 | 22,160 | 750 |
| Kuala Belait | | | | | |
| & Seria | — | 3,500 | — | 7,000 | — |
| Tutong | 10,800 | 14,000 | — | 10,900 | 1,300 |
| Temburong | — | 7,000 | — | 4,500 | 1,500 |

In addition, 7,200 yards and 2,200 yards of conductor was used in improvements carried out on L.T. overhead lines in Brunei and Tutong Districts respectively.

Consumers :

With electricity supply extended not only to the urban areas but also to the rural areas and remote kampongs under the rural electrification programme, total sales of electricity for the year amounted to a record 42,562,184 units. This is an increase of 13,162,648 units over the year 1968 when total sales registered 29,399,536 units

A steady increase in the number of consumers of all categories has been recorded throughout the year under review. The total number of consumers connected to the Department's system as at 31st December, 1969 was 16,884 compared to 15,035 as at 31st December, 1968.

Table E below gives details of the unit sold during the year under review as against the year 1968 and the number of consumers connected as at 31st December, 1969 as against the number as at 31st December, 1968.

TABLE E

| | <i>Units Sold</i> | | <i>No. of Consumers</i> | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| | <i>1968</i> | <i>1969</i> | <i>As at 31st December</i> | |
| | | | <i>1969</i> | <i>1968</i> |
| Brunei | 22,891,966 | 31,671,537 | 10,020 | 11,094 |
| Kuala Belait and Seria | 5,307,860 | 8,735,335 | 4,156 | 4,493 |
| Tutong | 641,032 | 776,787 | 620 | 772 |
| Temburong | 168,579 | 377,294 | 112 | 167 |
| Muara | 390,099 | 1,001,231 | 127 | 358 |

On the introduction of the new tariff system during the year maximum demand meters were installed for the measurement of energy consumed by large bulk consumers. Prior to installation these meters were first tested in the Department's testing room as were all other new single and polyphase meters.

As in previous years the Electrical Department continued to carry out tests on all electrical installation prior to being connected to the Department's supply system.

Electrical installations in Government quarters and buildings were maintained and kept in effective repair throughout the year.

Hire Purchase Scheme :

The Department continued to operate the Hire Purchase Scheme throughout the year.

Due to insufficient funds, the Department was unable to meet the demand for the purchase of appliances under this scheme. However, a proposal was under consideration to allow the Department to accumulate the profits derived from the sale of appliances and to utilise the sums so accumulated for the further sale of appliances.

Details of the number of appliances sold under the scheme are given in the table below :—

| <i>Appliances</i> | <i>Brunei Town including Tutong, Temburong & Muara</i> | | <i>Kuala Belait & Seria</i> | |
|--|--|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| | <i>1968</i> | <i>1969</i> | <i>1968</i> | <i>1969</i> |
| Refrigerators | 406 | 378 | 181 | 195 |
| Fans — table, ceiling and floor stand | 119 | 96 | 34 | 29 |
| Washing machines | 71 | 59 | 7 | 13 |
| Cookers | 33 | 88 | 1 | 1 |
| Food Mixers | 4 | — | — | — |
| Air conditioners | 4 | 10 | — | 1 |
| Kettles | 1 | — | — | — |
| Vacuum Cleaners | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Wringers | 1 | — | — | — |
| Freezers | 1 | — | — | — |
| Electric Drills | — | 1 | — | — |

Air Conditioning :

A total of 54 window units were installed in Government buildings and offices during the year.

As in the previous year, all air conditioning plants and window units in Government buildings and offices were regularly serviced and maintained throughout the year.

Street Lighting :

Details of street lights installed and commissioned during the year are given in table below :—

| <i>District</i> | <i>No. of Lamps Commissioned</i> |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Brunei | 138 |
| Kuala Belait and Seria | 200 |
| Tutong | 50 |
| Temburong | 25 |

The whole street lighting system was kept in effective repair throughout the year. Cases of damage to lamp standards and traffic lights, due to accidents, were attended to immediately they come to the notice of the Department.

The Istana Darul Hana, Government Offices and State buildings as well as the more important public roads throughout the State were suitably illuminated with flood lights and multi-coloured lamps at all official and civic functions of the year.

Stores :

The Stores opened on 1.1.1970 with a carry forward stock (after adjustments) to the value of \$3,510,901.07. Purchases and issues during the year amounted to \$2,152,948.95 and \$3,020,978.16 respectively, leaving the balance of \$2,642,871.86 to be carried forward to the next year.

(d) STATE STORES AND SUPPLIES

The year was a busy one for the Department due to the transfer and moving of stores between the old place to the New Complex. This task continued throughout the greater part of the year under review.

The removals consisted of transferring of stocks from the old main Stores (General) at Tasek to Gadong and from the spare parts Stores for Motor Transport & Plants and Heavy Equipment which were located in two different buildings to centralise in the vacated General Stores. Such task of rechecking, sorting and binning to the appropriate places in the new buildings required long and painstaking work. Apart from this, newly arrived stores had to be received and accounted for and binned. On the other hand the continuous flow of materials required by the users must be maintained to prevent interruption of the services. Therefore much co-operation and planning must go into the whole business in order to achieve success.

Thanks to the hard work and fortitude of all the staff concerned it is a pleasure to report that despite the enormous task which the Department had to face everything went on well and smoothly.

Apart from the moving of stores the Department also had to handle more than 13,700 tons of in-coming materials which made up of more than 181,000 packages.

The purchases were valued at more than \$10,283,000 and the issues and sales at more than \$8,176,000. The value of the stocks at the end of the year stood at \$8,035,000.

A quantity of 10,550 tons Thai White Rice 100% whole Class IA valued at more than \$6,893,000 was imported during the year. Out of which a quantity of 8,385 tons was sold.

The average price of rice again declined further during the year and this had enabled the selling price to be reduced by an overall 20 cents to \$2.50 per gantang in Brunei Town.

There is no regular sea communication between Thailand and Brunei. Therefore ships for carrying rice between these two coun-

tries have to be chartered or mutually arranged. In the past the Straits Steamship Co. Ltd. of Singapore had provided ships for such purpose whenever it was required. This firm discontinued this service by the end of last year but had recommended another shipping firm to take over the service. After many months of waiting and negotiation the firm finally started the service. Under the existing arrangement a standing contractual agreement was signed with this firm to provide ships to carry Government rice from Thailand to Brunei. A total of 10 sailings were made during the year.

A small quantity of 403 bags local padi equivalent to 65,883 lbs and valued at \$9,883.45 was purchased from the Agricultural Department.

No padi was issued for milling during the year.

Stock piling of Milk and Sugar got underway during the later part of the year. The first shipment of 1,000 tons of Sugar valued at \$362,500 was taken into storage and Milk to the value of \$391,249 was received.

There was a shortage of senior staff in the Department. Two posts for Senior Storekeeper and one post for Accountant remained unfilled. One senior Storekeeper was promoted to the Special Grade. The Assistant Controller of Stores (probationer) was sent to the United Kingdom at the end of the year for a three months' training course.

CHAPTER 12

A BRIEF HISTORY OF BRUNEI

ARCHEOLOGICAL works and the discovery of relics in Brunei and neighbouring Sarawak indicated that Brunei was an old established Malay State. This fact was supported by historical datas, especially in reference to Chinese History, which showed that Brunei had a wide connection with her neighbours on the Asian continent around the sixth or seventh century A.D.

Chinese History dating 518, 523 and 616 A.D. related to the visits of envoys from Po-lo, Po-li, Pori, Ye-po-ti; a country of 45 sailing days away from China. This coincided with the old location of Brunei.

Various names with many versions had been given to Brunei in the 19th century, Burni, Bourni, Bournee, Borney, Borne and Borneo were referred by the English before the 19th Century, and thereafter, it was commonly referred as Brune, Brunai, Bronei and Brunch. The Dutch on the other hand had gave rather far-fetched names such as Berow, Barow, Barau, Beraw and the likes. Accordingly "Brunei" is perhaps a Sanskrit word meaning "Sea-form". This presumption could be aptly accepted because the present proclamations of the titles in the Royal Court have shown Hindu influence brought about by Seri Wijaya.

Before the coming of Islam to this part of the world the history of Brunei was vaguely recorded and this made it difficult to determine ancient relics. The Majapahit Empire collapsed and in its place Malacca become the source of influence. It was around this time that Brunei became an Islamic State when Sultan Muhammad, the First Sultan of Brunei, embraced Islam on his marriage to a Princess of Johor.

The history of Brunei showed that Brunei played a major role in the propagation of Islam. In the 15th and 16th Centuries,

Islam propagators from Brunei travelled to Celebes, Tidore and Tarnate. This was also the beginning of Brunei expansion as a power in this region.

Following Brunei's territorial expansion, her relationship with Malacca and China was suspended and this remained so until Malacca fell to the Portugese in 1511. Brunei maintained her power and her independence from foreign influence until the end of the 19th century.

Brunei was made famous and powerful by two Sultans. The first was Sultan Bolkiah, the 5th Islamic Sultan of Brunei and the son of the Sultan Sulaiman. The second was Sultan Hassan, the 10th Islamic Ruler who was also known as "Al-Marhom Di-Tanjong", and to this current time his tomb is still located at Tanjong Chendana at the mouth of the Brunei River. It was said that during the reign of Sultan Bolkiah the power influence of Brunei extended as far north as the Philippines. Sultan Bolkiah was known for his travellings and whenever he went, he took along his Royal Orchestra. Thus he was widely known as the "Nakhoda Ragam". From the chronological history of the Sultans of Brunei, it was Sultan Bolkiah who conquered Seludong (Manila) and later married the daughter of Dato Gamban, ruler of the territory. For a period of time Seludong had to pay an annual tribute to Brunei.

Sultan Hassan was the architect for the Pulau Chermin Fortress and the bridge connecting Tanjong Chendana and Pulau Chermin. During his reign elephants were introduced and to add to the colourful and splendour of the Royal Court. The Court was to become the Royal hereditary customs of today. These customs were similar in many ways to those found in Acheh. Many visitors from the West who come to Brunei during Sultan Hassan's reign had found that Brunei was producing brass cannons of much superior quality than any of those made in the Malay World. Several of these cannons were later brought along by visitors to Europe.

It was Sultan Hassan who was regarded as the most famous and powerful of all Brunei Islamic rulers. Brunei's jurisdiction covered the whole island of Borneo and the surroundings north of

it. Sulu Islands had to pay tribute and close family ties resulted between Brunei and Sulu. He married Princess Betara of Sulok and one of their sons, Pg. Shahbandar Maharaja Laila was later to ascend as the ruler of Sulok Islands.

The influence of Brunei continued until the coming of the Europeans. Ludrico de Vartane, an Italian, was among the earliest visitors to Brunei in the years between 1505 and 1507 A.D. In 1516 Barbose, a Spaniard, visited Brunei and he was later followed by Anthony Pigafetta in 1521. The later accounted that:

"The city is entirely built in the salt water, the King's house and those of some of the Chieftians excepted. It contains 25,000 fires or families. The houses are all of wood, and stand on strong piles to keep them high from the ground. When the flood tides make, the women in boats, go through the city selling necessities. In front of the King's palace there is a rampart constructed of large bricks, with barbicans in the manner of a fortress, on which are mounted fifty-six brass and six long cannons. During the two days we passed in the city many of them were discharged. The King is a Moro (a) and his name Raja Siripada (b) he is fourty years old and corpulent. No one serves him except women who are the daughters of chiefs. He never goes outside his palace, unless when he goes hunting, and no one is allowed to talk to him except through the speaking tube. He has scribes, called xiricoles (c) who wrote down his deeds on very thin tree bark.

"On the 29th July, being Monday, we saw coming toward us more than a hundred praus, divided into three squadrons, and with them an equal number of Tungulis (?), which are their smallest barks. Seeing this and apprehensive of seasons, we anxiously make sail and in our haste left an anchor in the ground. Our suspicion increased when we observed that behind us, there are certain junchi (junks) which have come here the day before. Our first business was to disengage ourselves from the junks, and we open fire on them capturing four and killing many persons. Three or four junks run aground to save themselves. In one of those which we took we found the son of the King of the island of Loson (Luzon), who was the captain-general of the King of Brunei, and who had come with the junks from the conquest of the great city of Laoe, situated at the end of that island opposite

to Java Maggoire (probably some place in Banjarmasin). He had made the expedition and sacked the city, because the inhabitants wished to obey the King of Java in preference to the Moorish King of Brunei. The Moorish King having heard of our bad treatment of his junks, made haste to inform us through one of our people who was ashore trading, that the praus were by no means intended to do us harm, but to make war on the gentiles, in proof of which they showed us some heads of those whom they had killed."

Some suggest that Pigafetta's account is perhaps too much an exaggeration. Nevertheless, it is believed that at the beginning of the 16th century Brunei was a powerful kingdom and that during Pigafetta's visit, Brunei was under the rule of Sultan Abdul Kahar who was said to be about 40 years of age about the time of Pigafetta's visit.

From 1530, European visitors to this part of the world kept on trying with great effort to hold power in Brunei in view of her being the centre of power in the Malay world. In 1577 A.D. the Spaniards, who were then occupying Philippines, paid a visit to Brunei with the intention of seeking permission to trade and to propagate Christianity. They also requested the Sultan of Brunei to forbid Bruneians from propagating Islam in the Philippines. Their request met negative response from Sultan Saiful Rijal and in anger the Spaniards attacked Brunei early the following year with the help of two traitors, Pg. Seri Lela and Pg. Seri Ratna. In August 1578 the Spaniards occupied Brunei and the seat of Government was transferred to Ulu Mergang. The leadership was taken over by the Sultan's brother, Pg. Bendahara Sakam who drove the Spaniards from Brunei. The Spaniards, however, renewed their attack in 1645 and was repulsed. Both the Portuguese and the Spaniards failed to secure any territory in Brunei.

Towards the later part of the 16th Century, the English and Dutch began to exert influence in southern Borneo and finally southern and eastern Borneo failed to the Dutch.

The British influence began in 1609, but it was not until 1701 that a trading post was set up in Banjarmasin. In spite of this the British failed to gain power in Southern Borneo until the middle of the 18th Century.

In 1762 Sultan Aliuddin of Sulok, ceded Balambangan to the British, but in 1774 British activities there were temporarily suspended as their attention was diverted to the Malay Peninsula.

In the 19th Century, Borneo was turned into a field for power struggle among the British, Dutch, Portugese and American. Notable among the British were Brooke in Sarawak, Baron de Overbeck and Alfred Dent in Sabah. Brooke named himself "Raja of Sarawak" and he remained in power by virtue of the 1841 Agreement with Brunei. Baron de Overbeck got himself the title of Maharaja of Sabah apart from been Raja of Java and Sandakan. The Dutch was successful in the southern part of Borneo, and by 1904, Brunei became a tiny country sandwiched between Sarawak and Sabah.

A Treaty was signed between Brunei and the British in 1847 for the furtherance of commercial relations and the mutual suppression of piracy with an additional clause providing for extra — territorial jurisdiction over British subjects in Brunei. Provisions in this Agreement were modified in 1856 to clarified jurisdictions over British subjects for crimes committed in Brunei. In 1872, the Sultan of Sulok handed over all trading matters in Sabah to William Cowie, but conflict between the western powers led Alfred Dent to gain control and to establish the North Borneo Company in 1882. In 1888 North Borneo became a British protectorate and Brunei became a British protected State.

In 1906 Brunei accepted the Frist British Resident, a representative of the British Government, who was to advise on all matters except those concerning customs and religion.

Between 1906 and 1941 a new form of Government emerged to include a State Council. Oil was discovered in Seria and went into commercial production in 1929, but it was not actively developed because of economic recession in England and many parts of the world. Production was further interrupted by the war and did not fully resumed until after the war.

During the second World War, the Japanese occupied Brunei for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.

After the war, the social and economic development of Brunei slowly returned to normal. However, dynamic progress was witnessed in the seventeen years Sultan Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin, the 28th Sultan of Brunei was in the throne. Under his initiative and leadership, Brunei progressed into the modern world in the economic, social and political aspects.

Emphasis was laid on an extensive infrastructure for the State. Secondary Schools were built in the towns and a network of Primary Schools for the rural areas. A trunk road and branch roads were completed and social services were improved. A new form of Government materialized from the Brunei Constitution of 1959.

It was unfortunate that this aspired progress was marred and interrupted briefly by an irresponsible and abortive rebellion in December, 1962. Because of its lack in popularity, the rebellion was swiftly suppressed and it was not long before the State regained its pace of progress.

On his own wishes, His Highness Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin, abdicated the throne in October 1967 in favour of his son, the then Crown Prince. The new young Sultan became known as His Highness Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, the 29th Sultan of Brunei. On his Coronation His Highness pledged to continue to work for the peace, security and prosperity of his subjects and the country, Brunei Darul-Salam.

CHAPTER 13

CONSTITUTION AND ADMINISTRATION

THE Brunei Constitution of September 1959 cites Brunei as a protected State in which the State's external affairs, defence and security are the responsibilities of the United Kingdom. Her Majesty the Queen's Government is represented by a High Commissioner to Brunei. The High Commissioner is to advise the State Government on all matters of the State except on other matters relating to the Muslim religion and the custom of the Malays as practised in the State.

The same Constitution provides His Highness the Sultan with supreme executive authority in the State. He is to be assisted and advised by five constituted councils; the Religious Council, the Privy Council, the Council of Ministers, the Legislative Council and the Council of Succession.

The Religious Council: In his capacity as the head of the Islamic Faith, the Sultan is advised in all Islamic matters by the Religious Council. Its members are appointed by the Sultan himself, and the Chairman or President is at present the State Religious Affairs Officer.

The Privy Council: The Sultan shall preside over this Council. The main function of the Council is to advise the Sultan in matters concerning the Royal prerogative of mercy, on the amendment or revocation of any of the provisions of the Constitution, and on the appointments to Malay customary ranks, titles, honours, and dignitaries. Its membership consists of the Regents (if a Council of Regency has been appointed), six ex-officio, the High Commissioner and any other persons as the Sultan may appoint.

The Council of Ministers: The Council of Ministers considers all the executive matters and those which are to be tabled

at the Legislative Council meetings. It has eleven members, namely six ex-officio, the High Commissioner and four unofficial members who are also the appointed members of the Legislative Council. His Highness the Sultan shall preside over the Council.

The Legislative Council : This Council is presided over by a Speaker appointed by the Sultan either from among the Members of the Council or from among persons who are not members. The Council introduces Bills, passes laws, exercises financial controls and scrutinises government policies and their implementations. Composition of the Council are six ex-officio members, ten elected members and five nominated members.

The Council of Succession : Subject to the Constitution of the State, this Council shall determine the succession to the Throne should a need arises. Its members are the "Cheterias", four "Mentris", all Malay members of the Executive Council and six members of the Religious Council.

ADMINISTRATION

The Mentri Besar is responsible to the Sultan for the exercise in the State of all Executive authority. He is assisted by three senior key officials, the State Secretary, the Attorney-General and the State Financial Officer.

The State Secretary is the principal officer in charge of administrative affairs. The Attorney-General heads the Criminal Prosecution Department and the Financial Officer is the principal officer responsible for the State financial matters.

Each individual department is headed by the respective head who must consult the State Secretary on any proposed departmental policies before implementing them. The four District Officers are also responsible to the State Secretary.

State Departments have their own branches in districts and these branches are responsible to their immediate departmental head. In districts where there are no departmental branches, then the respective District Officers will act as such.

In each District, there exists a District Council the majority of whose members are directly elected on universal suffrage and its main function is to advise the District Officer on district mat-

ters. The Penghulus and Ketuas are immediately responsible to their District Officers.

JUDICIARY

The Judiciary is a separate body and is responsible for the judicial powers of His Highness the Sultan. His Highness may refer any question involving the meaning and interpretation of any of the provisions of this constitution to the Interpretation Tribunal established accordingly.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

The Public Service Commission provides the staff for all government departments and other units of the administration except for the armed forces, the police force and the Prison service of the State. The Commission consists of a Chairman and four other persons appointed by the Sultan. Members of the Commission are appointed for a period of three years and at the end of the period they are still eligible for reappointment.

Except in the exercise of the power conferred to him, His Highness the Sultan shall consult and act in accordance with the recommendation of the Public Service Commission. The power to appoint, transfer, promote, dismiss or exercise disciplinary control over public officers is largely vested in His Highness. A Special Provision is made for Overseas Officers.

LIST OF CHIEF MINISTERS

- Sept. 1959/July 1961 — Yang Amat Berhormat, Pehin Datu Perdana Menteri Dato Seri Utama Awang Haji Ibarhim bin Mohd. Jahfar, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.O.A.S.
- Aug. 1961/May 1967 — Yang Amat Berhormat, Dato Seri Paduka Marsal bin Ma'un, S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S.
- June 1967 — Yang Amat Berhormat, Pengiran Setia Negara Pengiran Haji Mohd. Yusuf bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Rahim, S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

- Duli Yang Maha Mulia Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan dan Yang Dipertuan Hassanah Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah ibni Duli Yang Teramat Mulia Paduka Seri Bagawan Sultan Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddin, D.K., P.S.P.N.B., P.S.N.B., P.S.L.J., S.P.M.B., P.A.N.B., C.M.G., D.K. (Kelantan), D.K. (Johor), Brunei.
1. Yang Terutama Awang A.R. Adair, C.V.O., M.B.E., Pesuruhjaya Tinggi Duli Yang Maha Mulia Baginda Queen di-Brunei, Brunei.
 2. Duli Yang Teramat Mulia Paduka Seri Bagawan Sultan Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddin ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Muhammad Jamalul 'Alam, D.K., K.C.M.G., Brunei.
 3. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Setia Negara, Pengiran Haji Mohd. Yusuf bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Rahim, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.O.A.S., Menteri Besar, Brunei.
 4. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Dato Paduka Momin bin Pengiran Haji Ismail, D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., State Secretary, Brunei (from 1st April, 1970).

5. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Laila Kanun Di-Raja, Dato Utama Awang Idris Talog Davies, D.K., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.H.B.S., A.K., P.J.K., Attorney-General, Brunei.
6. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Khazanah Negara Laila Di-Raja, Dato Utama Awang John Lee, D.K., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.H.B.S., State Financial Officer, Brunei.
7. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Indera Mahkota, Pengiran Muda Haji Kemaluddin ibni Al-Marhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak Haji Mohd. Yassin, S.P.M.B., D.S.L.J., P.O.A.S., P.H.B.S., Acting Religious Affairs Adviser, Brunei.
8. Yang Berhormat Pehin Bendahari China, Awang Hong Kok Tin, S.L.J., P.S.B., P.O.A.S., Assistant Minister of Health and Medical Services, Brunei.
9. Yang Berhormat Orang Kaya Pekerma Dewa, Awang Lukan bin Uking, P.O.A.S., Assistant Minister of Education, Brunei.
10. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Haji Yusof bin Pengiran Mohd. Limbang, P.O.A.S., Assistant Minister of Postal and Welfare Services, Brunei.
11. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Haji Damit bin Pengiran Sunggoh, P.H.B.S., Assistant Minister of Agriculture, Brunei.

MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Duli Yang Maha Mulia Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan dan Yang Dipertuan Hassanah Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah ibni Duli Yang Teramat Mulia Paduka Seri Bagawan Sultan Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddin, D.K., P.S.P.N.B., P.S.N.B., P.S.L.J., S.P.M.B., P.A.N.B., C.M.G., D.K. (Kelantan), D.K. (Johor) Sultan dan Yang Di-pertuan bagi Negeri Brunei.

1. Yang Terutama Awang A.R. Adair, C.V.O., M.B.E., Pesuruhjaya Tinggi Duli Yang Maha Mulia Baginda Queen di-Brunei, Brunei.
2. Duli Yang Teramat Mulia Paduka Seri Bagawan Sultan Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddin ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Muhammad Jamalul 'Alam, D.K., K.C.M.G., Brunei.

3. Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Perdana Wazir Sahibol Himmah Wal-Waqar Muda Mohamed Bolkiaah ibni Duli Yang Teramat Mulia Paduka Seri Bagawan Sultan Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddin, D.K., P.H.B.S., Brunei.
4. Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Bendahara Seri Maharaja Permai Suara Muda Haji Hashim ibni Al-Marhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak 'Abdul Rahman, D.K., S.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
5. Yang Teramat Mulia Seri Paduka Duli Pengiran Pemancha Sahibol Rae' Walmashuarah Muda Haji Mohamed 'Alam ibni Al-Marhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak 'Abdul Rahman, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., O.B.E., Brunei.
6. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Setia Negara, Pengiran Haji Mohd. Yusuf bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Rahim, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.O.A.S., Mentri Besar, Brunei.
7. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Indera Mahkota, Pengiran Muda Haji Kemaluddin ibni Al-Marhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak Haji Mohd. Yassin, S.P.M.B., D.S.L.J., P.O.A.S., P.H.B.S., Acting Religious Affairs Adviser, Brunei.
8. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Maharaja Anakda, Pengiran Haji Ahmad ibni Al-Marhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak Haji Mohd. Yassin, D.P.M.B., Brunei.
9. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Shahbandar Dato Setia Awang Haji Ahmad bin Daud, D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., M.B.E., Brunei.
10. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Paduka Tuan Sahibol Karib, Pengiran Haji Abu Bakar ibni Al-Marhum Duli Pengiran Pemancha Anak Mohd. Saleh, D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
11. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Jaya Negara, Pengiran Haji Abu Bakar bin Pengiran 'Umar, D.K., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., M.B.E., Brunei.
12. Yang Berhormat Pehin Jawatan Dalam Dato Setia Awang Haji Mohamed Noor bin Pehin Orang Kaya Laksamana Awang Haji 'Abdul Razak, D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.

13. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Amar Di-Raja Dato Utama Awang Haji Mohd. Jamil bin Bagawan Pehin Udana Khatib Awang Haji 'Umar, D.K., D.S.L.J., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
14. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Perdana Cheteria Laila Di-Raja Sahibon Nabalab, Pengiran Anak Haji Khamis ibni Al-Marhum Kebawah Duli Sultan Hashim, D.K., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
15. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Shahbandar Sahibol Bandar, Pengiran Haji Mohamed bin Pengiran Piut, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., P.A.N.B., P.O.A.S., M.B.E., Brunei.
16. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Di-Gadong Dato Paduka Setia Awang Haji Mohamed Yusof bin Pehin Jawatan Dalam Awang Haji Mohamed Hussein, P.S.N.B., D.K., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
17. Yang Berhormat Bagawan Pehin Udana Khatib Dato Seri Paduka Awang Haji 'Umar bin Awang Rendah, S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., Brunei.
18. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Maharaja Di-Raja Dato Seri Paduka Awang Haji 'Abdul Rahman bin Pehin Orang Kaya Shahbandar Awang Haji Mohamed Taha, S.P.M.B., D.K., D.S.L.J., P.S.B., P.O.A.S., P.H.B.S., Brunei
19. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Laksamana Dato Seri Paduka Awang Haji Mohamed Taha bin Pehin Ratna Di-Raja Awang Hussein, S.P.M.B., D.K., D.S.N.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
20. Yang Berhormat Pehin Datu Perdana Menteri Dato Seri Utama Awang Haji Ibrahim bin Mohd. Jahfar, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
21. Yang Berhormat Pehin Datu Temenggong, Awang Lim Cheng Choo, S.N.B., S.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
22. Yang Berhormat Pehin Datu Laila Setiawan Dato Seri Laila Jasa Awang William Henry Doughty, D.S.L.J., P.H.B.S., Brunei.
23. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Kerma Negara, Pengiran Anak 'Abdul Wahab bin Pengiran Sabtu Kemaluddin, D.S.N.B., S.M.B., P.H.B.S., Brunei.

24. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Penggawa Laila Bentara Istiadat Di-Raja Dalam Istana, Pengiran Haji Mokhtar Puteh bin Pengiran Haji Rajid, D.K., D.S.N.B., D.P.M.B., P.N.B., P.H.B.S., Brunei.
25. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Sanggamara Di-Raja, Pengiran Anak Chuchu ibni Al-Marhum Pengiran Muda Mohd. Saleh, D.K., S.L.J., P.H.B.S., Brunei.
26. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Maharaja Lela Sahibol Kahar, Pengiran Anak Mohd. Yusof ibni Duli Pengiran Pemancha Muda Haji Mohamad 'Alam, D.K., S.N.B., Brunei.
27. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Setia Raja, Pengiran Jaya bin Pengiran Haji Rajid, D.K., D.H.P.N.B., P.H.B.S., Brunei.
28. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Setia Jaya, Pengiran Haji 'Abdul Momin bin Pengiran Othman, D.K., D.S.N.B., S.L.J., P.S.B., P.O.A.S., P.H.B.S., Brunei.
29. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Laila Setia Bakti Di-Raja, Dato Seri Paduka Awang Isa bin Pehin Datu Perdana Menteri Awang Haji Ibrahim, S.P.M.B., D.K., D.S.N.B., O.B.E., P.H.B.S., Brunei.
30. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Ratna Di-Raja, Dato Utama Awang Haji Mohd. Zain bin Haji Serudin, D.K., D.S.L.J., P.H.B.S., Brunei.
31. Yang Berhormat Pehin Datu Saudagar Derma Laila, Dato Seri Laila Jasa Awang R. T. Lloyd Dolbey, D.S.L.J., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
32. Yang Berhormat Pehin Datu Derma Setia, Dato Seri Laila Jasa Awang P. A. Coates, D.S.L.J., D.P.M.B., Brunei.
33. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Setia Laila Di-Raja Sahibol Irhsad, Pengiran Anak Haji 'Abdul 'Aziz bin Pengiran Jaya Negara Pengiran Haji Abu Bakar, Brunei.
34. Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Kerma Indera, Pengiran Anak Tajuddin bin Pengiran Haji 'Abdul Momin, Brunei.
35. Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Laila Kanun Di-Raja, Dato Utama Awang Idris Talog Davies, D.K., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.H.B.S., A.K., P.J.K., Attorney-General, Brunei.

36. **Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Khazanah Negara Laila Di-Raja, Dato Utama Awang John Lee, D.K., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.H.B.S., State Financial Officer, Brunei.**
37. **Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Tabib Laila Di-Raja, Dato Setia Dr. P. I. Franks, D.S.N.B., D.S.L.J., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.**

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Pengerusi : Yang Berhormat Pehin Datu Perdana Menteri Dato Seri Utama Awang Haji Ibrahim bin Mohd. Jahfar, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.O.A.S., Speaker Majlis Mashuarat Negeri, Brunei.

1. **Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Setia Negara, Pengiran Haji Mohd. Yusuf bin Pengiran Haji 'Abdul Rahim, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.O.A.S., Mentri Besar, Brunei.**
2. **Yang Berhormat Pengiran Dato Paduka Momin bin Pengiran Haji Ismail, D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Setiausaha Kerajaan, Brunei. (pada 1hb April, 1970).**
3. **Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Laila Kanun Di-Raja, Dato Utama Awang Idris Talog Davies, D.K., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.H.B.S., A.K., P.J.K., Peguam Negara, Brunei.**
4. **Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Khazanah Negara Laila Di-Raja, Dato Utama Awang John Lee, D.K., D.S.N.B., C.B.E., P.H.B.S., Pegawai Kewangan Negara, Brunei.**
5. **Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Indera Mahkota, Pengiran Muda Haji Kemaluddin ibni Al-Marhum Duli Pengiran Bendahara Anak Haji Mohd. Yassin, S.P.M.B., D.S.L.J., P.O.A.S., P.H.B.S., Pemangku Penasehat Ugama, Brunei.**
6. **Yang Berhormat Pengiran Haji Yusof bin Pengiran Mohd. Limbang, P.O.A.S., Penolong Mentri Pos dan Kebajikan, Brunei.**
7. **Yang Berhormat Pehin Bendahari China, Awang Hong Kok Tin, S.L.J., P.S.B., P.O.A.S., Penolong Menteri Perubatan dan Kesihatan, Brunei.**

8. Yang Berhormat Orang Kaya Pekerma Dewa, Awang Lukan bin Uking, P.O.A.S., Penolong Menteri Pelajaran, Brunei.
9. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Haji Damit bin Pengiran Sunggoh, P.H.B.S., Penolong Menteri Pertanian, Brunei.
10. Yang Berhormat Awang Ariff bin Mujum, Kawasan Pemilihan Ulu Belait, Kuala Belait.
11. Yang Berhormat Dato Paduka Awang R.D. Ross, D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Brunei.
12. Yang Berhormat Awang Haji Halus bin 'Abdul Samad, Kawasan Pemilihan Brunei Barat, Brunei.
13. Yang Berhormat Awang 'Abdul Wahab bin Orang Kaya Setia Negara Safar, Kawasan Pemilihan Tutong Timor, Brunei.
14. Yang Berhormat Awang Haji Abu Bakar bin Baha, Kawasan Pemilihan Temburong, Temburong.
15. Yang Berhormat Awang Zainal 'Abidin bin Puteh, Kawasan Pemilihan Kuala Belait, Kuala Belait.
16. Yang Berhormat Awang Mohd. Zain bin Serudin, Kawasan Pemilihan Tutong Barat, Tutong.
17. Yang Berhormat Awang Othman bin Awang Sunggoh, Kawasan Pemilihan Kampong Ayer, Brunei.
18. Yang Berhormat Pengiran Mohd. Yusof bin Pengiran Abu Bakar, Kawasan Pemilihan Seria, Kuala Belait.
19. Yang Berhormat Awang Yap Chung Teck, P.S.B., Brunei.
20. Yang Berhormat Awang Haji 'Abdul 'Aziz bin Bagawan Pehin Udana Khatib Awang Haji 'Umar, Brunei.

DS 646

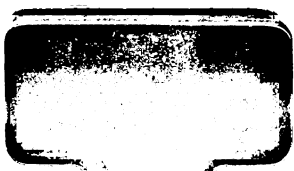
720552

FEB 18 1972

.35

.G7

1969



PENN STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES



A000052921650